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WOMEN SEEK SOLUTION FOR TRADE SLUMP

Business and Professional Group Takes Up Two Definite Issues

DISCRIMINATION SECOND PROBLEM

About 2000 Delegates From All Over United States Gather at Richmond, Va.

By MARJORIE SHULER

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., July 6—Broad shady streets, accustomed in the past to the leisurely strolling of southern "gentlewomen" with crinolines, poke bonnets and lace mitts, are echoing to the rapid tread of 2000 business women, representing 1300 clubs and 59,000 members of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women, whose biennial convention opens here tomorrow.

Where recipes for pound cake and attar of roses have been exchanged, Hoosier women bankers, a Nevada placer miner, Ohio manufacturers, an eastern efficiency engineer and west coast lawyers are deep in discussions of remedial legislation for business depression, the chief topic of this year's convention.

"We are going to have the courage not only to talk of depression but to talk of it as something that can be wiped out by intelligence," said Miss Marion McClench, insurance representative of Ann Arbor, Mich., who is president of the federation.

Definite Proposals

Two definite proposals for action face the delegates, both of them made by Miss Martha Connole of East St. Louis, lawyer and politician, who is legislative chairman of the federation.

Miss Connole wants the delegates to set up a committee of three to study the proposals of legislation on employment which come before the next session of Congress with power to commit the federation to support those which are judged worthy. She also wants a committee of five members and an appropriation of $1000 with which to study the economic discriminations against women with a view to making a campaign which shall wipe them out.

The convention will take action upon these two proposals which were first discussed by the board of directors today. Urging their adoption, Miss Connole charged that business depression was the excuse but that the effort to shut women out of positions comes from inimical sources opposed at all times to their presence in the fields of industry, commerce, and the professions.

"The order has gone out to drop married women in many businesses, from schools and from offices," said Miss Conole. "Nobody stops to ask whether their husbands are capable of supporting them or of assuming the re-

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Prosperity Near, Editors of Trade Papers Declare

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 6—The view that business is on the eve of improvement is voiced by 155 editors of business publications in a symposium released by Stanley A. Dennis, president of the National Conference of Business Paper Editors today.

Most of the editors note gains in their lines during the beginning of the year, with a seasonal recession in the last month or two, although some report continued gains through June.

Prices are holding fairly well at the present levels, according to these editors, although recent prices offer very little, if any, profit, they say. The group represents technical, trade, service and professional publications, and the men who are responsible for these journals have an insight to virtually every field of American business.

Goods are again moving in fair volume, they report. Inventories of raw materials and finished products are liquidated, they say, and replacement buying cannot be much longer delayed. The fields already reporting an upturn are automotive equipment and parts section of the automobile industry, chemicals, machine tools, electric power production, textiles, commercial bakeries, furniture manufacturing, construction, meat packing, shoe retailing and radio broadcasting.

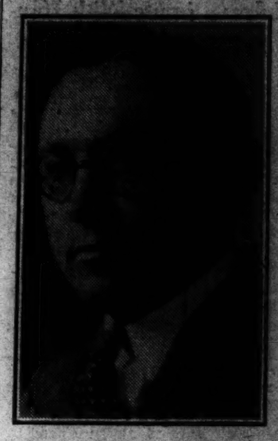
Cuban Government Fears New Uprising

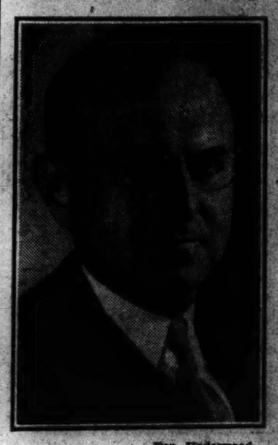
HAVANA, July 6 (AP)—Rumors of a forthcoming armed uprising against President Machado led the Government today to make extensive preparations to maintain peace and security.

Five hundred trusted police reserves were quartered at focal points in the business section of the city and the ordinary patrols were doubled. Machine gun squads were engaging in maneuvers to fit them for shock troops in case of trouble.

A score or more of student and Radical leaders were under arrest on accusations by the secret police that shipments of arms have been distributed in anticipation of executing a plot against the Government.

Discuss Public Affairs





Top, Underwood

Top—RAYMOND L. BUELL of Foreign Policy Association. Bottom—LOUIS BROWNLOW, City Manager.

Chain Stores Declared Due To Find Niche

Will, It Is Believed, Adjust Themselves With Independents

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 6—Adoption of chain store methods of retailing, combined with ability to render personal service, has brought the independent corner storekeeper into a new era of confidence, speakers told the Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Virginia as it began its second week here today.

"If the independent merchant continues the progress he has made in keeping pace with the demand of modern retailing, he will have no difficulty in operating successfully, despite the increasing growth of the chain," M. M. Zimmerman, advertising, merchandising and expert council, of New York, declared before the chain store round table.

The chains, Dr. Clyde W. Phelps, head of the Department of Economics of the University of Chattanooga, said, "got off to a head start" in capitalizing modern methods of retailing, but such methods can be expertly applied by the independents, who in adition may "capitalize individuality."

The cash-and-carry system of the chain store was blamed in a round table on "public welfare," for a portion of the suffering attending the depression. The old-time corner grocer, it was pointed out, extended credit to his patrons who could not pay, even though he himself sometimes went into bankruptcy.

Louis Brownlow, director of the public administration clearing house, presented evidence to the same round table, that relief "is not, never has been, and never will be primarily a private function." Local govern-

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Zionist Federation Agreed To at Basel

BASEL, Switz., July 6 (AP)—Representatives of 34 countries, including the United States, signed an agreement to create a Federation of Zionists which will unite all general Zionists (Centrists) throughout the world.

The first signatories, said the Jewish Telegraph Agency, were Judge Julian W. Mack of the United States and Dr. Leo Motzkin, chairman of the Congress Presidium and of the Zionist Actions Committee.

A warning to the Zionist Congress to take no steps that would antagonize the Arabs was made today in an official message from Geneva addressed to the congress by Sheik Emir Arslan, representing the Palestine-Syrian delegation in Geneva.

Committee consultations are now in progress, but no Zionist party has yet defined its attitude regarding the future leadership.

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SOVIET NEEDS OLDER EXPERTS, STALIN SAYS

Reinstatement of Bourgeois Engineers and End of Equal Wages Urged

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, July 6—The address by Joseph Stalin, Communist Party Secretary-General, to the conference of economic leaders, issued yesterday, constitutes an unusual and a most important recognition of the human factor, as against theory and technique, which have so long formed the basis of the Five-Year Plan. This admission takes form in a definite pledge that skilled workers should be encouraged by payment of higher wages than unskilled, and that for the new class of industrial managers and specialists, capable non-party persons should receive equal chances of advancement with party members.

He declared that Soviet industry has been suffering because the older Russian specialists have not been left free to do their best work. "It is our task," he said, "to change our attitude toward the technical and engineering forces of the older school, to pay more attention to them, to take better care of them, and to encourage them to show more initiative in their work. This will be necessary in order fully to develop our industry."

With habitual clarity and incisiveness Mr. Stalin laid down conditions necessary to secure a swift, accurate functioning of the Soviet industrial machine. These include organized recruiting of labor for factories, combined with replacement of hand by mechanical labor whenever possible; stoppage of the high labor turnover in factories; establishing of the definite responsibility of the workers, as individuals and as groups for the care of machines and the quality of work; the rapid provision of a new class of industrial managers; insistence upon the maximum reduction of costs of production in order to secure new capital for new building projects.

All these conditions, except possibly the last, directly affect the human element involved in industrial production. Mr. Stalin's speech generally seems to reflect the growing conviction, gained from experience, that realisation of the Five-Year Plan is not merely a matter of bricks, concrete and machinery equipment.

Arguing against champions of equalized wages, Mr. Stalin invoked Marx and Lenine as authorites for the statement that differential wages, according to different degrees of skill, must remain under Socialism. Declaring that the strengthened internal and international situation of the country had diminished the impulse to sabotage among the older engineers, he emphaticaly rebuked the people who would "regard almost every old-school specialist engineer as an uncaught criminal saboteur."

He advocated breaking up into several independent units those state industrial corporations which became too large for efficient administration and recommended the substitution of one-man management for the previous arangement, which often produced bureaucracy irresponsibility, when boards of 10 or 15 people managed these corporations.

American Group Named to Act In Soviet Boycott

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 6—One hundred leaders in American industry, trade and finance have been named by Matthew Woll, acting president of the National Civic Federation and vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, to act with similar committees in other countries in organizing a world-wide movement for the boycott of Russian goods. Bishop William T. Manning, Cardinal Dougherty of Philadelphia, and James W. Gerard, are said to be members of the committee.

Simultaneously the National Civic Federation gave out a list of 600 prominent Americans, headed by Elihu Root, who have indorsed the federation's stand against recognition of the Soviets by the United States until the Russian "régime shall have ceased its subversive activities in this country, compensated American nationals for the confiscation of property and proved itself fit to associate with civilized nations."

The naming of the committee of 100 was in response to a resolution adopted at a luncheon given to Georges Theunis, former Prime Minister of Belgium, by the federation on June 10.

Mr. Woll declared that, among other things, the committee would seek the proclamation and enforcement of an international boycott against Soviet goods and the organization of "commercial, moral and patriotic forces in a campaign of resistance against Soviet political and economic encroachments."

Chief Wheat Export Nations in Meeting

LONDON, July 6 (AP)—The 10 principal wheat exporting nations of the world were represented at a preliminary meeting today of the continuing committee of the conference of wheat exporting countries, which met in May.

Today's discussions, it is understood, were confined to ways and means of giving effect to the conference resolution of May. 23.

The meeting was held in Canada House under the chairmanship of G. Howard Ferguson, Canadian High Commissioner to Great Britain, who had been chairman of the larger conference. The countries represented were the United States, Argentina, Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Hungary, India, Poland, Rumania and Soviet Russia.

Negotiators of Franco-American Accord on Debt Terms

ACCEPTANCE OF THEIR WORK IS TO DECIDE PLAN FOR GERMANY'S ECONOMIC REHABILITATION — Wide World

American Secretary of the Treasury of the Budget; Pierre Laval, Prime Minister; Mr. Mellon; Aristide Briand, Foreign Minister; Walter E. Edge, American Ambassador; Pierre Etienne Flandin, Minister of Finance.

U. S. AND MEXICO SEEK TO MEET ON COMMON GROUND

Delegates Study Educational, Economic and Social Relations

By HOWLAND COX

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, July 6—The sixth annual seminar of the Committee on Cultural Relations With Latin America has opened here with 140 delegates from the United States and Mexico present. During the afternoon members attended the July 4 reception at the American Embassy.

The seminar, headed by Hubert C. Herring, New York, has for its purpose the study of economic, educational and social phases affecting Mexico and the United States. Gathered here are educators representative in their chosen fields to address members of the seminar during the next three weeks.

At the opening session in the Escuela Nacional Preparatoria, Julio Jimenez Rueda, representative of the rector of the Universidad Nacional Autonoma, welcomed the delegates and expressed his pleasure that so many persons should interest themselves in affairs of importance between the two republics.

Mr. Herring, explaining the program outlined, said that never have there been so many men and women in the United States eager to obtain an intelligent understanding of Mexico. "You will meet here in Mexico," he said, "leaders of the Mexican people, and you will hear from their own lips of the hopes and fears, the victories and defeats of revolutionary days; you will meet Mexican artists and writers, engineers, educators and political leaders; you will meet men who are building the new Mexico—the seminar is almost a study of international intentions, rather than relations."

Ramon Beteta, lawyer and economist, speaking on the subject, "Can We Understand Each Other?" pleaded that the peoples of Mexico and the United States place less emphasis on mere words and come to an understanding through contact.

Venezuela's Statue to Monroe That Lay Years in Studio's Dust Finds Place of Honor in Virginia

Was President Crespo's Tribute to Doctrine but Revolution Prohibited Delivery—Now Enshrined Near Charlottesville

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Contributing Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Three tons of marble, carved by an Italian sculptor, upon order of President Crespo of Venesuela, into a 11-foot statue of James Monroe, once President of the United States, a Secretary of State, Secretary of War, thrice Ambassador of his country and the formulator—if not indeed the real author—of the Monroe Doctrine, lay for years lost amidst a litter of marble chips and modeling clay in the sculptor's studio.

Crespo had played fighting cock to the British lion. A boundary line through the swamps and jungles betwixt British Guiana and Venesuela had suddenly assumed world-wide importance, and flippant youths were wondering why the surveyor, Schomburgk, spelled his name in so ungainly a fashion.

The lion was about to devour the Venesuelan fowl when from Washington came Richard Olney's famous outburst of diplomacy in shirt-sleeves—"Today the United States is practically sovereign on this continent and its fiat is law upon the subjects to which it confines its interposition." Thereupon the world forgot Venesuela, and fixed its gaze upon the threatened struggle between the American Eagle and the Lion—a struggle that was averted, it may now be said, more by the coolness and restraint of the British Government than by the action of Washington.

But though for the time forgotten, Crespo did not forget. The aid which had come to him from the Colossus of the North was based on the Monroe Doctrine which forbade European governments from seizing new territory on this side of the Atlantic. How better express his gratitude than by erecting a statue to Monroe before the Capitol at Caracas? Hence the commission to the sculptor. But before its completion a typical South American revolution overthrew the Venesuelan dictator. The key to the national treasury was no longer his. The statue was left uncalled for—and unpaid for—until a loyal Virginian discovered it and moved it to Ash Lawn, near Charlottesville, where a shrine to the author of the famous doctrine is now being erected.

Fifth of the American Presidents, James Monroe possessed Roosevelt an qualities. Leaving college to join the Continental Armies he fought in the train of George Washington and was wounded at Trenton. But the influence of Jefferson was always strong with him and he opposed alike the ratifica-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

Vast Oil Loss In Texas Looms, Hearing Reveals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, July 6—The new giant of the oil industry, the east Texas field, with a potential production of 1,500,000,000 barrels, will play out before the end of this year, with most of the oil trapped in water and lost, unless drastic state regulations are adopted, the Texas Railroad Commission was told in sworn testimony at a proration hearing in Austin today.

E. V. Forhan, technical adviser of the Central Proration Committee, testified that portions of the field, now having 1600 pounds pressure per square inch, will "cone" with water through exhaustion of oil and gas above the water, and by Jan. 1 will cease producing oil unless production is retarded and leveled up throughout the 150,000-acre field.

The oil-bearing sand at places was declared to be 450 feet in thickness, while large wells have been brought in by drilling only 1½ feet into the sand.

The east Texas field is the only maverick left among the oil fields of the world, aside from unregulated producers in Rumania, William Boyd of the American Petroleum Institute testified. All other fields in Texas, in other states and in other countries are regulated and under control, he said.

The commision heard recommendations that it cut the present 450,000 barrel daily production of the field to 250,000 barrels. Its decision is known to be one that will affect the price of crude petroleum throughout the nation.

Factories Resume Full-Time Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHOL, Mass., July 6—Workers in two factories today resumed 50-hour working schedules with a general improvement noted in industrial conditions in all lines except the metal trades. N. D. Cass Company has called back employees until a total of 240 are now busy. The company reports orders for several months ahead.

J. W. Moulton Company, satinet makers, resumed operations this week after being idle for several months. Wilcox Novelty Company, with its local plant on full time, has announced it will open a Canadian branch. Athol Manufacturing Company, artificial leather, is operating two 10-hour shifts. The shoe business in several local plants is reported active.

Spanish Government Takes Steps To Stop Exodus of Art Treasures

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, July 6—The provisional Government is taking energetic steps to prevent the depletion of Spain's artistic archaeological and historical patrimony.

This problem of the exportation of works of art which, however old, may properly be said to belong to the nation, has become particularly acute during recent days. It is probable that many paintings and other easily transported treasures have been conveyed over the frontier by refugees. But the process began long before present events.

During the past 50 years there has been a steady drain on the accumulated art of the country. Especially have churches, convents and monasteries disposed of works of considerable value. Apparently the connection of church and state did not save the church from poverty, and exceedingly welcome funds were obtained by allowing art objects to go overseas. The other day a long list of the most important of these lost treasures was drawn up and published in a number of newspapers.

Problems of ethics are undoubtedly raised. First, when such objects belong to religious bodies have the temporary trustees the moral right to dispose of articles intrusted to their care? Second, should dissemination of the world's art treasures be encouraged or restricted?

Although some maintain it is better that Spanish art should be scattered over Europe and America than that it should be concentrated in Spain, which is still peculiarly rich in art, yet, from a perfectly understandable viewpoint, the Spanish authorities have determined to protect the patrimony of Spain. After the recent exportation of a Goya, and a Tiepolo aroused public criticism decrees were issued prohibiting further transactions of this kind.

Sales inside Spain are to be allowed in the future, but they must be reported to the director of Beaux Arts, otherwise the original owner will be held responsible. It is likewise announced that the definite policy of the Republic will be to intervene to prevent destruction, alteration of style, or devalorization of monuments in which the state should interest itself, and not to permit imprudent and inadequate restorations which are often lamentable.

POST AND GATTY HAVE LUNCHEON WITH PRESIDENT

Storm Forces Trip to Washington for Reception by Train

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 6—Wiley Post and Harold Gatty, who made the round-the-world trip in 8½ days, were forced to come from New York to Washington today by train.

The change in program was made last night and caused a sudden rearrangement of their reception in Washington.

With the fliers were their wives and P. C. Hall, Oklahoma oil man, who was financial backer for the flight. The entire party was put in special cars and accompanied by a police and cavalry escort paraded through Potomac Park and the business section of the city to the White House, where they were the luncheon guests of the President and Mrs. Hoover.

Preceding the luncheon the two fliers spent some time with the President relating the experiences during their unusual flight. He was keenly interested in their account.

Mrs. Hoover was hostess to Mrs. Post and Mrs. Gatty.

In the afternoon the two fliers and their wives were guests of the National Press Club, which held a public reception for them in the Washington Auditorium, seating 8000 people.

Eugene S. Leggett, president of the club, presided, and Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, representing the President, spoke and presented to the two men the beautifully engraved models of the globe, showing the route of their flight and bearing appropriate inscriptions.

Among those who were invited by the National Press Club to participate in its reception was Boris Skirvsky, local representative of the Amtorg Trading Corporation. It was Mr. Skirvsky's influence in obtaining Soviet permission for the two men to fly over Russia that made possible the route followed.

As on the occasion of the Lindbergh reception here, a huge banquet will be given this evening in honor of the two fliers by the Washington Board of Trade and the National Aeronautical Association.

Engineers Let Ice Lay Road in Place

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM—A novel plan of building a viaduct across a lake has just been successfully completed in the woods outside Gothenburg.

A new road had been projected. One part of it had to pass over a small lake called Svartjarn. The foundation for this part of the road was made during the winter months and placed on the hard ice. In this way the expense of carting the material there was reduced by half.

When the winter ended it was hoped that the road would sink down as the ice melted and lie on the bottom of the shallow lake in the desired position. A layer of brushwood had been placed at the bottom of the foundation work.

The ice went, and the whole thing sank most obediently into place. One can walk comfortably on the new road about one-half meter over the water of the lake.

The lake road is now strong enough to be used for cartage. When it has sunk closer together, it will receive a proper surface. It is expected to be finished in the autumn and then the Gothenburg people will enjoy a new and beautiful road.

U. S. OFFERS NEW SOLUTION OF DEBT PLAN

Asks France to Agree on Major Phases, Leaving Others to Committee

PAYMENTS IN KIND REMAINS UNSETTLED

Germany Gives Firm Pledge Against Using Savings to Increase Armaments

Washington today presented to France a way to quick accord on President Hoover's proposal for a debt holiday to assist Germany. The offer calls for an agreement "in principle," leaving to a committee of Treasury experts of the interested powers technical questions and the dispute over "payments in kind," the chief issue remaining unsettled.

This question involves for France about $20,000,000, and while this sum is a comparatively small one, the American Government feels that if concessions are made on this point it will open the door for demands from other countries, and might frustrate Mr. Hoover's plan to relieve the German budget of all reparations charges for one year.

Meanwhile the Reich Chancellor, Dr. Heinrich Bruening, has given assurances that no money saved to Germany by the one-year debt holiday will be used for increases in the army and navy budgets, a point stressed in French demands.

Adjournment of the French Parliament gives the Ministry a freer hand in concluding details of the negotiations with the American representatives, Mr. Mellon and Mr. Edge.

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

Staff Correspondent

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 6—A new and simplified formula was submitted to the French Ministry by the United States Government today for a prompt accord on the President's debt-suspension plan.

The proposal calls for an agreement "in principle" on major phases of the project, with the technical questions and "reparations in kind" problem, the only important matter unsettled, left to a committee of Treasury experts of the various powers involved who would consider them within the broad intent of the President's purpose.

In transmitting this latest plan, William R. Castle Jr., Acting Secretary of State, made it clear that this Government feels no concern over the final success of the Franco-American negotiations. He expressed every confidence that an early agreement will be reached.

Several Questions Raised

Mr. Castle explained that the French Government had not accepted this Government's note of July 4, in which it set forth this country's understanding of the French basis for an agreement. The French Minister he stated, raised several new questions which had not been hitherto discussed.

Many of these involve relations between signatories to the Young plan, to which the United States is not a party, Mr. Castle declared, and over which therefore the United States has no control.

As regards the reparations in kind issue, Mr. Castle stressed the fact that while only a comparatively small sum is involved, approximately $20,000,000 that to make a concession on this point would be to throw the door open to demands for concessions from other countries. This would result in inevitable frustration of the underlying purpose of the President's plan, to relieve the German budget of all reparations charges for the period of one year, Mr. Castle said.

This is the essential basis of the President's proposal and to that he has held steadfast throughout the French negotiations.

French Demands Outlined

"We have no misgivings that the President's plan will become effective," Mr. Castle said this morning. "The French Government did not accept our note of July 4, which was published July 5, as the basis for an arrangement.

"They have raised several new questions which have not been hitherto discussed, many of which involve relations between the signatories to the Young plan to which we are not a party, and which, of course, we cannot pretend to be able to negotiate."

The statement continued:

"They also ask our Government to undertake obligations in the providing of loans to other governments and to facilitate the floating of securities in the United States, which questions lie entirely outside the province of our Government. These suggestions are due, no doubt, to a misunderstanding of our governmental relations to the financial machinery of the country.

"The French Government insists that reparations in kind, which involve about $20,000,000 so far as France is concerned, should be distinguished from other reparations.

"It is not so much the $20,000,000 which is involved as the fact that we have already been notified from four or five other governments that they must make exceptions to the President's plan if exceptions are made to anyone. And thus the plan would become very seriously whittled away.

Technical Issues Involved

"The reparations in kind, however, are a very technical question, as are the other questions raised by the French Government. They all arise from the difficulties lying in the complex character of individual rights to

reparations from Germany under the Young plan.

"Mr. Mellon has not felt that we could accept the French note as a basis for settlement, as it raised such new and serious difficulties and did not accept the President's plan in principle, which has been done by all the other important governments.

"We have, however, communicated to Mr. Mellon a new and simplified formula which we believe meets the entire situation as it simply provides that we agree in principle on certain major questions, and that all technical questions and reparations in kind and every other question should be referred to a committee of Treasury experts of the different powers, which should arrive at a solution of them within the broad spirit of the President's proposal. We feel that it will offer a constructive solution to the various difficulties."

Agreed on Expert Board

French demands on the question of reparations in kind revolve about the method in which they shall be considered. The two Governments are agreed that the matter should be turned over to a committee of Treasury experts, but they diverge as to the committee's authority.

France wants the committee to have unlimited freedom of action. The United States insists that the committee operate within the "spirit" and underlying power of the President's proposal. Anything other than such a basis of action, the President holds, would be out of line with the fundamental object of his plan.

France, it was explained here, takes the view that Germany's reparations in kind payments are private contracts. This the United States disputes, it was declared. This Government holds that these payments were devised as a form of liquidating government debts, and that they come entirely within the scope of the President's proposal.

The United States has no objection to payments in kind being continued, in fact, wants them carried on, it was explained. They mean business and employment for German manufacturers and workers, it was said.

Needed for German Credit

But what the United States is holding out for, it was declared, is that their cost should not be a charge against the German budget. The United States is willing that the money for this purpose be paid by Germany into the Bank for International Settlements, it was explained, but it insists that it be immediately reloaned to Germany.

It was exactly this issue around which revolved the controversy over Germany's unconditional annuities, which amount to $120,000,000. The United States insisted that if Germany pays them to the International Bank, they be immediately reloaned to the German Government. On this point, the President had his way.

He insists that the same course be pursued as concerns reparations in kind. Either the money must be reloaned to Germany, it was declared, or some other method must be devised that will accomplish the same result.

Payments in kind constitute a difficult matter to negotiate, and since the beginning have been a stumbling-block in the path of a Franco-American accord. Such payments are provided for in the Young plan, and it is required of creditor nations that each year contracts be made for such payments. At the beginning of the reparation payments by Germany payments in kind were of great importance.

Method of Payment Explained

They were undertaken when Germany found it almost impossible to obtain the necessary exchanges for money collected in taxes. The system then devised and still maintained works somewhat as follows:

A French concern contracts with a German manufacturer to supply a commodity. Instead of remitting the contract price to the German manufacturer, the French concern pays to the French Government the price of the commodity and the German Government in turn pays an equal amount to the German manufacturer. The amount paid to the manufacturer is, of course, charged against the German budget.

Some of the largest contracts for payment in kind have been entered into by governments themselves, but of recent years all such contracts have been of declining importance in the general system of reparation payments. However, they are considered of such sufficient importance by the Washington government that it sees the possibility of the purpose of the President's plan being limited if Germany is to be deprived of the use of such payments as a credit.

Attempts have been made to correlate them to ordinary commercial contracts and to give them the semblance of private contracts. Such attempts were seized upon by the French as argument in the Paris negotiations that payment in kind contracts properly could not be considered within the meaning of the President's proposal.

Transfer of German Funds

The American answer to the plea of France was that, however they may be considered, payment in kind contracts have the eventual effect of transferring German funds into the budgets of nations receiving reparations.

It is the contention of the American Government that if France would accept the President's proposal "in principle" and permit the experts to negotiate the payment in kind controversy with freedom of action, the President's plan could immediately become effective, permitting the experts to proceed with their work meanwhile.

This position is predicated upon acceptance by Great Britain of two proposals contained in the basis of accord proposed by France yesterday. These relate to the guarantee fund which France must deposit in the Bank for International Settlements should Germany declare a moratorium during the year of suspension and the establishment of credits for central European allies of France.

Two Proposals Offered

France proposed that it would drop the guarantee fund clause of the Young plan in so far as the United States was concerned, and then suggested what in effect is a modification of that clause. The proposed interpretation is that France would not have to pay the total of $120,000,000 into the Bank for International Settlements at once, but would deposit as the bank would be required to make payments.

The second proposal is that credits be established for the French allies by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, the Bank of France and the Bank of England to the total of $25,000,000.

Since England must accept both of these proposals before the plan can become operative it is apparent that British opinion will have much to do with effecting final agreement. It is felt here, however, that if France finally accepts the President's proposal Great Britain will not prove an obstacle to its consummation.

Agreement between France and the United States that there shall be continuity of payments of unconditional reparations by Germany during the year of suspension, the payments to be reloaned to the German Government, today brought from the Reich Chancellor, Dr. Heinrich Bruening, assurance that none of the credit thus supplied would be used to increase German armaments.

Chancellor Gives Assurances

France had been insistent that the credit should be supplied to German industrialists rather than to the German Government, this argument expressing its apprehension that the money would be translated into land and naval arms. Dr. Bruening accordingly transmitted the following statement to the State Department through the American Ambassador to Germany:

"In view of the fears which have sprung up in some circles that the amounts released in the German budget by the relief from reparation payments might be used to increase armaments, I declare that an increase in the appropriation for the army and navy during the holiday year has never been contemplated nor will it take place. The aggregate alleviations accruing to Germany from the Hoover plan are required and will be used in their entirety to cover the deficits in revenue which are to be expected, to consolidate financial conditions, and to save German economic life."

This assurance was received by the United States Government with much approval and favorable comment.

French Opinion Satisfied By Germany's Disavowal Of Increased Arms Fund

By REX MILLER
Staff Correspondent
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, July 6—When the American negotiators, Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and Walter E. Edge, Ambassador, resumed their conversations with the French Ministers today at the Ministry of the Interior, one outstanding question remained to be settled—that of "payments in kind" due from Germany to France during the coming year, for a considerable portion of which contracts have already been signed.

The French Ministers had before them a new memorandum from Washington, chiefly connected with "payments in kind." A meeting will be held at 7 o'clock this evening to consider this note.

The United States Government had consented that these payments, valued at about $20,000,000, should continue, but proposed that the French Government should agree to reloan this amount to Germany, just as the Bank for International Settlements is to reloan the so-called unconditional annuities under the Young plan.

Chief among the factors which afforded confidence that agreement could be reached on this basis was the statement yesterday by the German Chancellor, Dr. Heinrich Bruening, to the effect that Germany would not make use of its savings from reparations to increase armament. Although this declaration has no immediate bearing on the problem of payments in kind, it has nevertheless greatly cleared the international atmosphere and simplified questions at issue.

The French Government had eagerly awaited some such declaration from Germany and had even implied it would be willing to make some concessions in the matter of payments in kind if Germany would give some definite proof of its intention to refrain from nationalistic demonstrations and threats to the peace of Europe.

Action Pleases Newspaper

Petit Parisien, commenting today on the Bruening statement said, "Although this last-hour decision was no doubt due to the increasingly straightened circumstances of the German Treasury it must be received with satisfaction. It eliminates some fears which appeared very much justified, and will, perhaps, permit the French Government henceforth to adhere to the Hoover proposition without mental reservations arising from uneasiness."

France is eager to refer the question of payments in kind to a committee of experts representing the countries interested, including Germany, and it is even said such a committee will meet within a week, but the United States prefers that such a conference should not be called until the essential proposals made by President Hoover in this matter be accepted.

Mr. Mellon certainly will continue in Paris until the negotiations with the French ministers are concluded, and may even serve as American observer at a subsequent meeting of experts called to reconcile the Young plan details with Mr. Hoover's proposal. Mr. Mellon's holiday for which he came to Europe appears to be receding further and further upon the horizon. He had a long conversation yesterday with Pierre Etienne Flandin, Minister of Finance, concerning payments in kind.

Freer Hand for Ministry

The French ministers may now feel they have a freer hand in concluding details of their negotiations with the States, since Parliament is no longer in session and they cannot be subjected to atacks in the Chamber of Deputies by their political opponents. The Prime Minister, Pierre Laval, read the decree dissolving Parliament at 2:30 a. m. Saturday, only two hours after the Franco-American conference at which it was said agreement "in principle" had been arrived at.

July 4 was far from being a holiday for Mr. Mellon and Mr. Edge. In addition to attending numerous festivities promoted by the American colony in Paris, they did a hard day's work as negotiators. In the morning Mr. Mellon had one of his important talks with M. Flandin, and in the afternoon the American envoys were closeted with Aristide Briand at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In the evening came a long conference with the French ministers which commenced at 9:30 at did not adjourn until 1 a. m. It was during this conference that the so-called "basis of accord" was drawn up and immediately cabled to Washington.

That document disposed of practically all questions under discussion in accordance with lines previously indicated and notably fixed 12 years as the term during which the deferred annuities are to be repaid by Germany.

It virtually registered agreement between France and the United States that the Young plan signatories should settle for themselves the question of the guarantee fund which France would be obliged to deposit with the Bank for International Settlements in case Germany during the reparations holiday should declare a moratorium under the Young plan.

But this same document raised the question of payments in kind, and it was in response to this question that President Hoover, returning in haste from his Rapidan camp, made new suggestions which the Franco-American negotiators discussed today.

American Note Finds French Accord on Main Objects of Debt Plan

WASHINGTON (AP)—Following is the text of the memorandum dispatched July 3 by the American Government to France, after President Hoover and Acting Secretary of State William R. Castle Jr. had talked by telephone to Andrew W. Mellon, American Secretary of the Treasury, in Paris:

The American Government is pleased to understand that the French Government is now in general agreement with it on all major questions of principle which have been before the two Government for discussion and concerning which the American Government is an interested party.

1. That France will forgo the retention of any payments from Germany for the period of one year, and that the principle of continuity of payments of unconditional annuities is recognized while complete relief to Germany is afforded. We understand that this point is now settled by the provision that the payments made by the German Railway Company to the Bank for International Settlements shall be reloaned to the German Railway company on the following conditions:

It is our understanding that the French Government proposes now that the Young plan payments which are required of the German Railway Company into the B. I. S. should be paid as formerly, and that that part of such payments which is for distribution to the different governments benefiting thereby is to be reloaned to the German Railway Company, and will be available for whatever use may be determined by the railway company, including direct or indirect loans to the German Government.

Deposits in World Bank

From this proposal we understand that during the moratorium year, the annual contribution of 660,000,000 Reichsmarks by the German Railway Company will continue to be made to the B. I. S. through their account in the Reichsbank as required to be deposited with the B. I. S. by the terms of the German Railway Company's certificate.

The Young plan provides for a nonpostponable annuity payable by Germany to the B. I. S. to the account of the creditor powers amounting to 612,000,000 Reichsmarks. This covers service on the 1930 German international loan (Young loan), but it does not cover service on the 1924 German external loan (Dawes loan), which is to be paid independently by Germany.

For the purpose of maintaining intact the continuity of payments on the unconditional annuities, the payment by the German Railway Company in the year of postponement shall be made into the B. I. S. and shall be on account of Germany's liability to make the unconditional payment. Any balance of the 612,000,000 Reichsmarks that may be left after service is provided for on the 1930 German international loan is to be loaned to the German Railway by the B. I. S. for the period agreed upon.

Loan Service Provided For

The loan thus contemplated is to be made for the account and risk of the creditor powers which share the unconditional annuity according to their interests therein. Presumably the difference between the 660,000,000 Reichsmarks and the 612,000,000 Reichsmarks above mentioned is to be used on the service of the 1924 German external loan. (It is to be understood, furthermore, that Germany is to provide by separate means the necessary additional amounts to carry out payments on the 1924 German external loan.)

2. That the French Government suggests that $25,000,000 of the unconditional payments paid into the B. I. S. should be made available for loans to central European countries, more particularly those whose budgets are affected by the suspension of reparation payments. The American Government did not feel justified in accepting this proposal, but understands that the French Government considers that a central bank credit would be an adequate substitute for the original French suggestion. The American Government points out, however, that action by the central banks cannot be made the subject of an agrement between governments.

Funding Period Satisfactory

3. That the two Governments differed as to the time over which the suspended payments should be funded, including, of course, both conditional and unconditional reparations. The American Government understands that the French Government is now willing to defer all repayments for two years from the end of the year of postponement, and thereafter that they be repaid over a period of 10 years in equal annual or semiannual installments providing certain other questions are satisfactorily disposed of. This funding period is satisfactory to the American Government.

4. As to the guarantee fund, we understand that the French Government now indicates that it can drop this from the discussion so far as the American Government is concerned.

5. That in so far as deliveries in kind are concerned, the American Government has consistently taken the position that the solution of the problem arising from existing contracts falling due in the year July 1, 1931, to June 30, 1932, should be a matter for later discussion and solution by experts of the different interested powers, the French having already agreed that they will retain nothing during the year of suspension. The solution as worked out should, of course, be within the spirit of the President's proposal.

Accord on Major Question

It appears, therefore, that on the major question, namely, the principle of continuity of the unconditional payments, the method affording complete relief to Germany by the reloaning of the sum deposited on account of the unconditional payment with the Bank for International Settlements, the principle of complete suspension of all payments for one year, and the period of the funding of the suspended payment, the two governments are in substantial accord.

The other questions do not appear to be of such a character as to justify further postponing of final agreement between the two governments, particularly as they involve difficult technical questions under the Young plan, to which the United States is not a party. The American Government suggests that they could with propriety be left to a committee of experts from the treasuries of the principal interested powers, but that they should be settled within the spirit of the President's proposal.

The American Government offers a positive form of termination of the negotiations, and that is that the French Government should accept the President's proposal and refer all technical questions not already agreed upon to a committee, as suggested above, with instructions that they should work them out within the spirit of the President's proposal.

Remembered by Poland

WOODROW WILSON © Photo—Plat

Statue of America's War President, Who Helped Polish Independence, as Unveiled on July Fourth.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POZNAN, Poland—A monument in honor of Woodrow Wilson was unveiled here July 4. Mrs. Woodrow Wilson was present at the ceremony as the guest of the Polish Government, also the President of the Polish Republic, Ignace Moscicki.

The park in which the statue stands has been named after the American President, to whom the Poles feel much gratitude. The American sculptor Borglum did the work.

Mrs. Wilson first stayed with President Moscicki at the castle in Warsaw and afterward at the castle in Poznan. The Polish Ambassador in Washington, Titus Filipowicz, is accompanying the American guests.

After the unveiling of the monument, preceded by a speech from the president of the town of Poznan, Professor Zoltowski spoke in English about the services rendered by Woodrow Wilson to the Polish people.

British Explore Means Of Assisting Germany Without Undue Burdens

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 6—Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, and Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, were both busy with Treasury experts during the week-end in the common interest of Anglo-American diplomacy.

The French proposal for relieving itself of liability under the Young plan to the extent of £5,000,000, which, it is said, would be at Britain's expense, as part of its terms for accepting the Hoover proposals, has caused considerable agitation.

Mr. Snowden was loudly cheered in the House of Commons Friday when he said the British Government would not be prepared to make further sacrifices unless other parties to the American proposals did the same. There has been much talk since of the impossibility of Britain's taking up any further burdens.

Behind the scenes, however, the whole situation is being reviewed. It is felt that France, in raising the question of changing the guarantee fund under the Young plan, has itself reopened the entire problem of reparations. This will now have to be gone into in consultation, not only between France and England but also in relation with other powers, including Germany.

In other words, the international conference which the British Government has already proposed may have to take place, temporary means of relieving Germany's immediate necessities being meanwhile resorted to.

There is a very strong case for revision since the drop in the world price levels has increased the burden of annuities to a crushing extent, although their money value may have remained nominally unchanged. It has yet to be seen how France will react to this situation which is one it is considered to have brought upon itself.

Meanwhile every avenue is being explored here to enable necessary relief to be accorded to Germany without prejudicing the British position in discussions of the whole reparations problem.

MRS. WILLEBRANDT TO TEST AIR RIGHTS

TOWANDA, Penna., July 6 (AP)—Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt is going to find out who owns the air, she said yesterday. Before leaving the country estate of David Kaufman, Minister to Siam, she said she had filed a case in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Louisville, Ky., decision on which may settle the air ownership question.

In her suit, Swetland vs. the United Airport Company, she contends a landowner does not own the air above his property. She said old Roman and English laws were cited in her brief.

Harvard Men to Study Meteors in Arizona

FLAGSTAFF, Ariz., July 4 (AP)—Lowell Observatory scientists said yesterday meteor showers, commonly called "shooting stars," will be studied thoroughly between Flagstaff and Winslow in Northern Arizona during a survey by Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of Harvard Observatory, who will bring a party into this section soon.

The study will continue over a 15-month period and will supply data of the speed, altitude and size of the flaming particles of the comets.

Stimson Lands in Italy, To Visit European Cities

PALERMO, Italy, July 6 (AP) — Henry L. Stimson, United States Secretary of State, arrived here today on the Conte Grande for a visit to the European capitals.

He will leave on the same ship tonight for Naples.

Palace of Soviets Designed to Replace Moscow's Cathedral of Redeemer

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, July 6—The projected erection of the Palace of Soviets, designed to accommodate large congresses, on the site where now stands the Cathedral of the Redeemer, the largest church in Moscow with approximately 10,000 worshippers, marks the striking symbolic change taking place in the Moscow landscape.

This change, which was rumored several weeks ago, was semiofficially confirmed or at least implied in a speech by L. M. Kaganovitch, a member of the Communist Party political bureau, reported Saturday. Mr. Kaganovitch stated a new subway line would be laid "to the Palace of Soviets in the place where the cathedral now stands."

The Cathedral has a fine location towering above the Moskva river, its huge golden dome rising to a height of 370 feet, and almost directly facing the huge structure on the opposite side of the river now nearing completion whither the central Soviet offices are to be transferred from the Kremlin. Perhaps when the latter building begins to function, instead of contrasting or challenging a church it will confront an edifice of similar style and character, the Palace of Soviets.

The cathedral was constructed over a long period between 1837 and 1883 as a memorial of thanksgiving for the Russian victory over France in 1812. Like St. Isaac's Cathedral in Leningrad, now transformed into an antireligious museum, it creates a massive impression, covering a large area with an enormous central gold dome flanked by smaller domes.

In recent years it has perhaps been proportionately less attended than some other Moscow churches because it came into possession of the so-called "living church" group within the Orthodox church which the majority of believers consider schismatic and do not follow. Its demolition focuses attention to the fact that Moscow's traditional forty times forty churches, although actually the city never had half that number, is rapidly diminishing so far as their use for spiritual purposes is concerned.

Some churches have been destroyed outright where they were considered traffic obstructions or where the ground was desired for new buildings, while many can be seen in curiously mutilated form with crosses removed as a sign they have been converted to secular uses as clubs, schools or other public edifices. The former Strastnoi monastery in the center of the city, like St. Isaac's, is now utilized as an antireligious museum.

CZECH TRADE BENEFITED BY COMMERCE BILL

Solves Dispute With Hungary and Permits Exports to Russia

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, July 6—While an agreement between all parties has been achieved regarding measures in aid of Czechoslovakian commerce, external difficulties are raised by a private understanding between Czechoslovak and French automobile manufacturers adversely affecting the interests of other countries.

Exported French cars, it is alleged, practically escape the huge, increased import taxes and the consequence has been a serious loss to American automobile exporters, resulting in a protest by the United States Government last week. The grounds of the official protest are that the special arrangement constitutes a contravention of the most favored nation clause by Czechoslovakia.

The United States Government now requests that an annual contingent of 2500 American automobiles be allowed to enter Czechoslovakia under the same favorable conditions as the French enjoy. To this request the Czechoslovakian Government has replied that, officially, it is quite unaware of any such preference granted the French manufacturers, but if the French and Czechoslovak automobile firms have made an agreement, this is a private affair and United States firms are free to make similar arrangements.

Export Trade Helped

Among issues threatening to break up the government coalition was a bill guaranteeing state credits for the export trade. With the main items of the bill little objection was found. These included a state guarantee for 1,500,000,000 crowns ($45,500,000) to cover risks run by Czechoslovak manufacturers exporting to foreign markets. It is maintained in the bill that, owing to the high customs tariff of other states, Czechoslovakia must extend its overseas markets, and industry alone cannot be expected to shoulder the financial risks therein entailed. The bill was held up for a long time, however, because the National Democrats strongly opposed extending financial credit to Soviet Russia; but their opposition now is withdrawn in the face of protests by Czechoslovak industry. Similar action by the National Democrats in the past has meant that there has been no regular trade agreement between Russia and Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovak industrial organization, particularly iron and steel concerns, now hope to benefit greatly in the near future. Durring the months of April and May, 1931, Russia placed orders here for 67,000,000 crowns' ($2,000,000) worth of iron, wire and metal goods, but, owing to the absence of credit facilities, further business was diverted elsewhere. Negotiations for tractors were unsuccessful, because United States companies quoted prices 30 per cent lower.

Corn Monopoly Ended

Another long-standing difference which has been settled is that of the corn monopoly, by which means it was believed possible to control corn imports from southeastern Europe and establish prices favorable to home agriculture.

The corn monopoly is now withdrawn, and also the Czech Agrarians have withdrawn their insistence upon renewal of the flour-mixing law, which ends July 31. These two facts are especially important in connection with the present negotiations between Czechoslovakia and Hungary for a new trade treaty, because it was the latter law which really caused the Czechoslovakian-Hungarian trade war by demanding that only flour containing more than 90 per cent from home-grown corn should be used in this state and thereby practically ousted Hungarian flour from the Czechoslovak market. Only when this law was removed would Hungary consider making any new trade negotiations.

Such negotiations now are under way, and both sides appear willing to make concessions. Hungary is demanding an agreement regarding definite quotas of corn and flour on the Czechoslovakian market, but is willing to make concessions in industrial tariffs on behalf of Czechoslovakian imports. Thus, it is expected that there will soon be an end to the condition of affairs whereby both countries suffered.

South Carolina Improves Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina has made considerable progress in public school education during the last decade, according to Miss Mattie E. Thomas, rural school supervisor of the State.

In reviewing educational progress during the decade, Miss Thomas recently pointed out that the average public school term had increased from six months and 16 days in 1920 to eight months and 13 days in 1930.

Ten years ago, there were 915 one-teacher schools in the State; in 1930 there were 365. Salaries for teachers, too, have shown growth, she said. Ten years ago, the average salary in this State was $773 a year. Now it is $1048 for white teachers. In 1920, the State spent $39.26 on each pupil in the public schools. In 1930, that amount had grown to $59.09 a pupil.

On the other side of the picture Miss Thomas pointed out that 10 years ago, there were enrolled in the first grades of the public schools of the State 50,005 pupils. Of this number, 6375 were graduated from high schools. In other words, during the 10 years 43,630 pupils dropped out somewhere between the first and the tenth grade.

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N. E. A. ACCORDS SOLID SUPPORT TO PROHIBITION

Educators Choose Atlantic City, N. J., for 1932 Convention

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES, Calif., July 6—A resolution in support of prohibition was adopted by the National Education Association at the closing session of the sixty-ninth annual conference here Friday. The only opposition to the resolution was a motion of William E. Hendrie, delegate from New York, for a divided vote. Strong opposition greeted the motion, and it was defeated.

Atlantic City, N. J., will be the scene of the next annual conference of the National Education Association, it was decided at a meeting of the board of directors.

The need for exerting their influence to help correct the economic depression was urged upon teachers of the United States by J W. Crabtree, secretary of the association.

"The only solution of this problem is the combined thinking of all men and women, whether or not they are experts in economic theory," Mr. Crabtree said. "These people can be reached through the educational institutions of the nation if they will study the causes and the cures for social evils."

Would Study Depression

Following Mr. Crabtree's plea, the Budget Committee of the association moved that $10,000 of the organization's funds be set aside for a study of the social causes of economic depressions.

Henry Lester Smith, treasurer of the National Education Association, reported that the organization's expenditures during the last year had required $517,843.53 and that a balance of $117,000 was available from current income. The visible income for the coming year was estimated to be $698,000.

The convention adopted the resolutions proposed by its resolutions committee, of which Joseph H. Sanders, Newport News, Va., is chairman.

These resolutions reiterated the position of the association in its stand for a Federal Department of Education, against cuts in school expense budgets and salaries, and the adoption of a universal school system from kindergarten through the university grade. Other resolutions were made in respect to a revision of the present tax system to include sources of wealth now said to be paying little or no tax, federal aid in state educational programs to equalize educational opportunities and to favor curricula which include cultural as well as vocational subjects.

Better Rural Schools Asked

Resolutions affirming the need of more adequate rural schools, greater opportunity for adult education, more educational work over radio stations, adequate salaries for teachers and sound retirement plans also were adopted. A longer period of professional training in teaching is asked in one resolution.

In concluding the first national conference on rural education, which occupied an entire session Thursday, delegates recommended that a White House conference be called within a year, at which the country school problem shall be thoroughly discussed and a definite program outlined for the improvement of rural education.

Subsequently, a resolution was adopted ordering the appointment of a committee from the National Education Association to confer with President Hoover in regard to a plan for "equal opportunity for rural children and the development of rural culture."

At a session this morning, M. Grant Lucas, president of the Columbia Educational Association, a Negro organization, reported that the degree of illiteracy among Negroes has decreased in the last few years. He asked for increasing educational opportunities for the Negro population of the United States.

New officers were named for the department of classroom teachers, considered an important division of the National Education Association. Sara Fahey, Brooklyn, N. Y., was elected president. Other officers are: Mary Ralls, Kansas City, Mo., vice-president; Jeannette Brown, Cleveland, secretary; Daisy Lord, Waterbury, Conn, East regional director; Frances Hardin, Los Angeles, West regional director, and Miss Fay Reed, Pueblo, Colo., central regional director.

WOMEN SEEK SOLUTION FOR DEPRESSION

(Continued from Page 1)

sponsibilties for dependents which the women now are carrying.

"One of the most flagrant discriminations against women is the civil service classification of nurses and social workers as sub-professionals, rated beneath undertakers and their assistants. Political parties are barring women from a voice in their control and are preventing them from election to office. In many states there is prejudice against women being trained in medicine and law. Law offices are closed to their necessary training as clerks which must precede their admission to the bar and certified public accountants refuse to let them have the necessary office experience which must precede their being granted licenses."

Employment Situation

Miss Connole referred to the employment situation as being "the last stand of Capitalism" which must be defended "if Communism, with its destruction of the individual, is not to succeed."

"Unemployment has come about because business has become fundamentally dishonest," said Miss Connole. "We must get back to an honest basis where articles are sold at their true worth, advertising does not beguile a nation into buying things which it does not want and cannot afford, where permanent employment is assured to consumers of goods, where business is satisfied with smaller profits and is willing to share those profits with the worker who helps to create products."

The ability of the federation members to speak on unemployment problems was emphasized by Miss McClench in an interview today in which she said: "Comparatively few of our members are out of employment. The type of trained woman who is ready to assume civic and public responsibility by joining a federation like ours rarely would be out of work. But many of our members have had cuts in salaries, their investments have been reduced by stock losses or swept away in bank failures and where they are participating owners in business they are sharing the general hard times. On the other hand, we have 200 more clubs and 4000 more members than we had three years ago and there is a slight surplus over $125,000, this sum which we spend upon our work coming entirely from the dues paid by our members with never any solicitation of gifts or money-raising campaigns."

During the week the delegates will discuss employment insurance and other means of dealing with the problems and they will tell in round table meetings of their own community projects for helping the woman out of a job.

Activities Carried On

The Chicago alliance maintains an office open eight hours every day in charge of a volunteer worker where clothes, money, hospital care, relief and placement activities are carried on. Mitchell, S. D. has its own employment service, as have many other clubs, the women in positions giving their services to hunt work for the unemployed.

The California federation has conducted a prosperity campaign, whose chairman has traveled all over the State urging business women and home women to buy to the extent of their incomes.

South Carolina started a cotton campaign, sending a handkerchief marked off in squares to each member of the state federation who was expected to indicate a square every day in the year that she wore a cotton frock. The plan was so successful that other states were asked to join and as a result this has been made a cotton convention. All week the delegates will wear cotton frocks and at the cotton ball on Friday evening southern beaux will choose the wearer of the most attractive gown.

The convention will not be limited to affairs at home, for a campaign is to be launched to get 50,000 signatures to a petition to the disarmament conference and a substantial gift to the International Federation of Business and Profesional Women probably will be made as the result of a recommendation of Miss McClench.

Classes in civics and public affairs for the first time are to be a part of the convention program, and for the first time there is to be a course in personal grooming with a lecture each morning by Miss Catharine Oglesby of New York City on what the business woman should know in order to look her best.

Acting on the assumption that the employer is most likely to intrust his affairs to the one who appears as though she had made a success of her own, Miss Oglesby will tell the convention delegates what to wear and how to wear it, how to cultivate good looks, and how to get on with other people. Consultants on grooming will give individual advice to the delegates who wish it.

While one set of delegates is learning how "a business woman looks her job" another set will be instructed in parliamentary law by Mrs. Margaret C. Munns of Evanston, Ill.

Six Special Trains

Six special trains brought the delegates into Richmond in time for the executive board, committee and round table sessions which began yesterday and will continue through tomorrow. The President's Special carried more members than any other special train which has come out of Chicago this year and made stops in a dozen cities on the way to Richmond, club members meeting the train at every stop to present flowers and ice cream to the delegates and gifts to the national board members on board.

At White Sulphur Springs the members on the President's special and the Blue Bonnet Special, originating in Texas, were entertained at breakfast at the Green Briar Hotel by members of the West Virginia federation.

Three Huntington women took a prominent part in the breakfast arrangements. Miss Lucille Todd presided, Mrs. Minnie Moore Way welcomed the visitors as president of the state federation and Mrs. Mary Vincent Clark impersonated a mountain woman.

The delegates represent all classes and types of achievement from young clerks and secretaries to Mrs. Ora Snider of Chicago who began to make candy 21 years ago with a cup of sugar and the white of one egg and now does more than $1,000,000 worth of business annually.

One of the most picturesque of the delegates is Miss Alice McAndrews of Reno, Nev., who spent seven years in the Yukon as newspaper reporter, employment bureau manager, proprietor of a general merchandising store, hardware merchant, druggist, nurse, and placer miner. Miss McAndrews has mined as much as $6000 a week and then lost it, so that she had to earn her stake out of the Yukon by rock washing at the rate of $25 a day.

One of the senior members of the convention is Miss Lucy Chapin, who, 47 years ago, went to work for a little midwestern college now known as the University of Michigan. Then all the buildings were clustered around a small campus and the pay roll, over which Miss Chapin had supervision, could be written on a single sheet of foolscap. In the 39 years during which she continued to supervise the pay roll it grew to huge proportions, and the diplomas which she prepared for issuing each year increased from a handful to 1700. Eight years ago Miss Chapin retired from active business, but she is an inveterate convention attender, this being her fourth of the national federation.

Last evening the delegates went to St. Paul's Episcopal Church where Jefferson Davis was worshipping when he was given the news of Lee's surrender. There they rededicated themselves to the purposes of service for which the federation stands. Later at the Hotel Jefferson Negro spirituals were sung for them.

Fundamentals of Famous Doctrine Here Conceived

Lower, Wide World

Top—Law Office of James Monroe, Fifth President, at Fredericksburg, Va. Bottom—Bust of Monroe by Hermon A. MacNeil.

VIRGINIA ENSHRINES LONG LOST STATUE OF JAMES MONROE

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of the Federal Constitution and the Administration of Washington. Yet his opposition was not so unqualified as to prevent him from accepting the post of Minister to France under that President.

Returning he climbed the political ladder, serving as Governor of his State, later in the Cabinet of President Madison. An eulogistic biographer says that "as head of the War Department he took precautions for the defense of Washington against the British forces. His vigorous measures won him wide popularity." As the invaders took the town, burned the Capitol and the White House and sent the Government scurrying to safety, the inference is that popularity was at that time easily won.

Under his Administration Florida was annexed to the United States, and the process of gently edging Spain out of all its possessions, which had its culmination in the seizure of the Philippines, was begun. Indeed, as soldier, as diplomat, as President, James Monroe was far from being one of commonplace achievements. Yet it is because of the association of his name with an elastic doctrine of foreign policy that immortality has been his.

Nothing could be clearer than the language of this doctrine as enunciated by Monroe—nothing could be more various and confusing than the interpretations put upon it in later days by distinguished commentators. In 1856 a writer in the North American Review—anonymous as all contributors then were—said, "If it had been delivered in the cuneiform characters of unearthed Nineveh it could hardly have remained more generally unknown." And even after it had been given recognition in the Hague Congress, the League Covenant, and several arbitration treaties, a distinguished Senator, Hiram Bingham, published a book with the title "The Monroe Doctrine: An Obsolete Shibboleth."

Samuel J. Tilden, of some fame as erudite lawyer and shrewd politician, remarked that it was a good thing if anyone could understand just what it was. Prof. W. R. Shepherd says that the various stages through which the doctrine has passed may be indicated by these variations of the initial letters M. D.: "Manifest Destiny; Masterful Determination; Money Diplomacy; Much Deception; Mainly Dubious." And Professor Garner of the University of Illinois, said not long ago: "If Monroe were alive today he would be quite unable to recognize the policy which still bears his honored name, but which is not in fact his offspring."

There are those who question the entire legitimacy of the offspring which has brought to James Monroe so much of enduring fame. The doctrine, indeed, seems to have originated with George Canning, eminent English statesman, who suggested that the United States and Great Britain jointly protect the two Americas from any further European colonization, or the extension to them of European governmental authority. Monroe ca[illegible] accepted the suggestion, but eliminated Great Britain as a joint guarantor.

Indeed, in the most spectacular citation of the doctrine against a foreign nation—the Venezuela case—Great Britain was the target. More fortunate than some later American statesmen, Monroe saw the creed which had been suggested to him linked indissolubly with his own name. In our own day we have seen the Franco-American agreement for the renunciation of war suggested by Briand, and seized upon and made world-wide by Frank B. Kellogg. But, alas, for the American Secretary of State! the Pact of Paris, rather than the Kellogg pact, seems to be the name which the world has adopted for that agreement.

Somebody has said that the Monroe Doctrine has become almost a religious dogma with Americans—a thing which they will fight for, but which they will not take the trouble thoroughly to understand. Rather a startling illustration of this fact is furnished by an inquiry prosecuted by Kirby Page among the most eminent Americans who profess to understand and do in fact write largely about international relations. I cannot here quote his full questionnaire, but this query is fairly representative of all eight:

"Do you think the original Monroe Doctrine may legitimately be interpreted as placing upon the United States the obligation to protect the lives and property of European nationals in Latin America?"

In answer 117 voted no, 167 yes and 22 were doubtful. Among those to whom the queries were propounded were 61 editors, 13 college presidents, 148 college professors and 22 bishops and other clergy. Indeed, the intelligentsia of the world of international students were polled and on question after question split fairly down the center. The "line-up" which lists such authorities as Philip Marshall Brown and Charles A. Beard, Harry Elmer Barnes and John Dewey, President Daniel Willard and Jane Addams, and Ellery Sedgwick and William Allen White as holding diametrically opposing views on interpretations of Mr. Monroe's masterpiece, is both informative and amusing.

All of which is likely to contribute more to Monroe's enduring fame than the three-ton statue or the memorial being opened at Charlottesville. To have formulated a plan for the protection of our neighbors to the southward against which they all passionately protest; to have financed a program for national guidance which enjoys the vigorous support of every "red-blooded" American, but which is understood by but few; to have laid down a sacred canon to which even the formulators of the League Covenant paid deference, though perhaps with their tongues in their cheeks; to have taken his name thereby out of the roster of commonplace Presidents and placed it with Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln in the ready recognition of the average American—these were exploits which the Virginians may bear in mind when they commemorate James Monroe.

But somehow I feel that the 11-foot, three-ton statue should be that rather of the statesman who finally interprets rather than that of the one who formulated the Monroe Doctrine.

College Gets New Washington Sketch

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—One of the few original likenesses of George Washington—a pen-and-ink portrait of the first President, made about 1790, by a guest at his dinner table—has been deposited in the vault of the library of the College of William and Mary, at Williamsburg, Va., by Mrs. Elizabeth Lowndes Crawford of Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y.

This curious and interesting portrait was inherited by Mrs. Crawford from her grandfather, Col. B. S. Ewell, a former president of the College of William and Mary, and is placed in the keeping of the college library, the owner says, because she feels "that articles of such general interest should be kept in safe places and more accessible to the public than a private house or a bank vault." The William and Mary library is active in developing a collection of Virginia books and manuscripts and is cordial in its welcome to students of Virginia history, Mrs. Crawford added.

The sketch is executed upon a scrap of paper about 5 by 6 inches in size, and is excellently preserved. This likeness of General Washington was presented to Frank Lowndes of Georgetown, D. C., by Colonel Morris of Revolutionary memory, who was present when the picture was drawn.

The sketch was given to Colonel Ewell by his sister, who received it from Francis Lowndes, their uncle.

America to Be World's Art Center, Replacing Europe, Mexican Says

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—The artistic center of the world will gradually be transferred from Europe to America, in the opinion of Diego Rivera, internationally famous Mexican artist, who has just returned here after a seven months' stay in the United States.

Rivera, who has been termed one of the foremost muralists in the world, painted designs on the walls of the Stock Exchange Luncheon Club at San Francisco, and others at the California School of Fine Arts. He returned upon the request of President Pascual Ortiz Rubio asking him to complete his historical murals at the National Palace before Sept. 16, Mexico's national independence day.

"I believe that in the United States the moment has come that there will commence artistic overflow and gradually the art center of the world will be moved from Europe to America," said Rivera, interviewed upon his return to Mexico City.

"I was able on my visit to the United States to perceive the falseness of the popular belief that there are no great painters in that country. There is much talent, especially among the youths, and there are some real masters; but they all must struggle against the Europeanism of the public. However, undoubtedly, together with the Mexican factor, which in the question of art on our continent is of prime importance, an expression of continental American art will be developed, of a scope at least equal to that of the greatest art periods in history."

Asked about art in Mexico, Señor Rivera said that it was lamentable that at this time, when spontaneous Mexican art was receiving world recognition, there should be those who attribute French influence to it.

The Mexican artist confessed to a great love for fresco painting, which, he explained, is an expensive pastime, costing him much more than the remuneration he gets from it.

As to his political convictions, Señor Rivera said that he could no longer call himself a Communist, since two years ago he was expelled by the Communist Party, and now he no longer participated in political activities.

SUGAR CROP TO BE CUT

MEXICO CITY, July 3 (AP)—Mexican sugar planters today decided on a reduction of 80,000 tons in the next crop to prevent an oversupply on the domestic markets this year.

REPUBLICANS LEAD BY ONE IN HOUSE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON, July 6—The Republicans maintain a majority of one in the House of Representatives, following the passing of George S. Graham, representative from Pennsylvania and chairman of the Judiciary Committee. With five vacancies yet to be filled the count stands: Republicans, 215; Democrats, 214; Farmer-Labor, 1. Three of the vacant seats were formerly held by Republicans.

A native of Philadelphia, Mr. Graham was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and Lafayette College, Pa. In 1880 he was chosen district attorney of Philadelphia, a position which he held until 1898, when he went to the University of Pennsylvania as Professor of Criminal Law and Procedure.

Reappearance of Penny Candy Shows Value of Dollar Is High

That, and Reduction of 5 Cents a Day Per Man in Soldiers' Food Allowance, Declared to Justify Calling of Moratorium

By RICHARD L. STROUT
Staff Correspondent
SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, July 6 — Penny candy is again on sale at chain drug stores, and the National Guard has reduced the cost of food subsistence allowance five cents a man a day. Insignificant in themselves, these two facts illustrating the increasing purchasing power of the dollar are declared by statisticians here to be straws showing powerful economic winds blowing in the direction of business recovery.

The dollar's purchasing power has increased greatly in the slump, official figures point out, as wholesale and retail prices charted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics have similarly declined. Food which took $1 to buy in 1926 at wholesale can now be purchased for 73 cents. For wholesale commodities in general the equivalent of the 1926 dollar's worth is now purchased for only 71.3 cents.

This means that even the humble copper cent is coming into greater importance, as witnessed by the return of penny candy and other penny products. Retail prices as a whole have not shown quite the same drop as wholesale prices, but between the middle of May 1930 and the same date 1931, retail food prices did slump 19 per cent. In ordering the National Guard's food subsistence allowance reduced from a maximum of 50 to 45 cents per man per day, the chief of the militia bureau, War Department, pointed out that the change was "on account of the known reduction in costs of food items."

Penny candy and militia meals may seem far removed from President Hoover's proposed moratorium, but economics has a long arm, and statisticians here are prepared to show they are parts of a prevailing business condition. Declining prices always occur in a depression. While this carries some comfort to individual purchasers it works hardships to business by causing uneasiness which is at once the effect and the cause of the low prices.

Mr. Hoover's announcement of the moratorium not only sent up the prices of stocks and bonds, it is pointed out, but it simultaneously boosted the prices of raw materials. If it is finally successful it is expected eventually to send up retail prices, or at least stabilize them.

The National Industrial Conference Board in an estimate of living expenses just issued, places the cost for last April at nearly 5 per cent lower than at the start of the year. Clothing and food prices have dropped the most, and as a result there has been some increase in consumers' purchases. Figures on food prices of the Bureau of Home Economics, just issued, also show that a family of four adults can now live on a minimum of $8.34 per week, which is approximately $1 a week less than at the beginning of the present year. The price of the weekly market basket varies by cities, with New York topping the list with $9.03 and Los Angeles lowest with $7.81.

Paradoxical as it seems, a time of falling prices is probably not a good thing for the consumer in the long run, but just the reverse. It generally means that business is slumping, that trade is falling off, that the farmer or manufacturer or some other element in the community is not getting satisfactory returns. Accordingly, when the value of the dollar goes up, business activity usually slows down. But all the time, as prices get lower and lower, the basis is being laid for recovery, when it comes.

At the present time, price declines and business depression are world wide. That is why the appearance of penny candy in chain stores, in the opinion of serious officials here, was as good a cause as any other for calling an international moratorium.

New Volume Added To Virginian History

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—Another volume, the twenty-second, will be added next month to the series containing the journals of the House of Burgesses and the "Council" of Virginia, published by the Virginia State Library, here.

The latest volume embraces the records of the council at the beginning of a new stage in its career, from July 12, 1776, through Oct. 2, 1777, or virtually the first year of Virginia's freedom from British rule.

In the colonial period the council had great powers, legislative, executive and judicial. It was the upper body of the House of Burgesses, the colony's "supreme court," and it also had executive or administrative power as the "cabinet" of the colonial governor.

"The Journals of the House of Burgesses" have been published in 13 volumes. "The Legislative Journals of the Colonial Council" in three volumes, The Executive Journals of the Colonial Council" in four volumes, and "The Minutes of the Council and General Court of Colonial Virginia" in one volume.

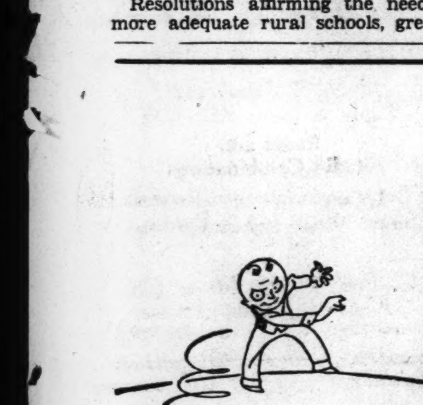
A second volume of the journals of the post-Revolutionary Council probably will carry the council records to the end of the Revolutionary War.

DUKE OF AOSTA HAS PASSED ON

TURIN, Italy, July 4 (AP)—The Duke of Aosta, cousin of the King of Italy, passed on July 4.

Emanuele Filiberto, Duke of Aosta, was the eldest son of Prince Amedeo of Savoy, who in 1870 became King of Spain, by election by the Cortes, and reigned for about two years. Although at one time considered likely to be heir presumptive to the throne, the Duke has always been a loyal supporter of his cousin. In 1919 his name was mentioned as candidate for the throne of Greece, when the allies proposed to depose King Constantine.

The Duke has had a notable career as a soldier, having led the Third Italian Army during the World War.



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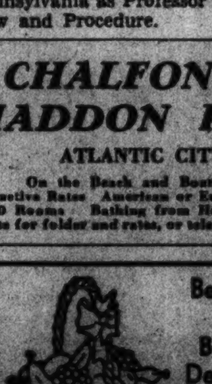

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LIMIT ON ARMS ADVOCATED IN WORLD ACTION

International Coöperative Alliance Observes Ninth Year of Existence

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng.—July 4 was Coöperators' Day, and from thousands of platforms in many countries and in many tongues has been moved the following resolution:

"This assembly of coöperators, met to celebrate the ninth International Coöperators' Day, renews its fraternal greetings to fellow coöperators throughout the world, and joins with them in a redeclaration of their faith in the efficacy of our coöperative system to make a material contribution toward the solution of those economic problems which, for a long time past, and which still jeopardize national and international prosperity; to insure peace and good will among the nations where statesmen, diplomatists and politicians fail; and eventually to achieve a higher social order than that based on individual gain.

"Coöperators emphasize the absolute necessity of economic and militarist disarmament as the indispensable preliminary to the maintenance of world peace and the achievement of a standard of life for the great mass of the world's population, which is the only true test of national or international prosperity. The coöperative movement welcomes and supports all the efforts of a truly international character which are being made to secure these ideals, and pledges itself to give every possible assistance to their realization."

"Coöperators' Day" was first observed nine years ago by the International Coöperative Alliance. According to the latest statistics available, the membership in countries where celebrations are taking place includes more than 70,000,000 individuals, grouped in 229,890 societies. Of the 70,000,000 members, 48,233,541 are in consumers' societies, 136,221 in independent productive organizations, and 22,403,687 in agricultural societies. The total aggregate turnover of these societies is £3,618,764,623, while the shares total £197,266,924 and reserves £112,721,388.

CHAIN STORES DECLARED DUE TO FIND NICHE

(Continued from Page 1)

ments, he said, should at once assume leadership of next winter's relief work.

It was fear of the chain store that made the independent merchant helpless for a period, Mr. Zimmerman declared. Had he learned at the beginning to analyze the chain's new methods of merchandising, as he later learned to do, he could have halted the chain's progress, it was pointed out. The independent, Mr. Zimmerman added, is resigned to the fact that the chain will continue as a most difficult competitor, but he no longer fears it. The weak link in the chain, according to Mr. Zimmerman, is personnel. "It still has much to overcome, properly to organize and control the human cogs in its intricate machine of retailings, so that these may function without the burdensome cost of extra supervision and waste motion," he said, adding that this fact "quite clearly indicates that there is a limit to profitable chain growth."

The independent's position, it was pointed out, was improved by the market crash, which removed capital support from the chains, by falling commodity prices, and by the increased chain-vs.-chain competition.

Dr. Phelps forecast that chain retailing and independent retailing will become more strikingly similar in all respects, the chains triving to attain the temporary advantages of the independents and the independents appropriating the temporary advantages of the chains.

Dr. Frederick C. Hicks, former president of the University of Cincinnati, is leaders of the chain store round table.

Sources of Relief

Mr. Brownlow, former manager of several southern cities, told a group discussing municipal problems that it is "annoying" to read pronouncements that relief next winter will be dependent on private funds almost entirely. He declared the function is becoming more and more one of government. He quoted figures gathered by the Russell Sage Foundation showing that at present 59 per cent of the relief in 75 large cities is being paid out of public funds, while only 41 per cent comes from community chests and other private agencies.

To quarrel over the division of the burden of relief at a time when people are suffering, Mr. Brownlow declared was cruel. Local governments, he said, should assume leadership of all relief work, public or private, at once.

The government contribution of private relief agencies has been the development of a system freed of the old public relief abuses, but public welfare now is becoming more and more a permanent function of the government, Frank Bane, Public Welfare Commissioner of Virginia, and former member of the President's Emergency Committee for Employment, said. He expressed the opinion that "made work," as developed by unemployment committees last winter, was largely ineffective and would be abandoned this year.

Unemployment and regionalism were topics of other round table discussions this morning. Adamantios Polyzoides, editor of the Greek daily, Atlantis, told the former that the United States has an international obligation in solving the unemployment problem. Europe, where American systems have been copied and American technique applied, has found that America is just as bad off as the rest of the world. "Our vaunted efficiency and prosperity are challenged today everywhere," he declared.

Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, of New York, addressed the regionalism section on the subject of "State Planning." The group is considering how to develop in regions of various sizes the fullest use of natural resources and economic opportunities.

Exercises on July 4 commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the passing of James Monroe, fifth President of the United States, led the institute program over the week-end. Representatives of 20 foreign nations came from Washington by special train to participate with members of the Monroe Centennial Memorial Commission.

Honor Paid Monroe

"Aspects of the Monroe Doctrine" was the subjects of a speech prepared by William R. Castle Jr., Acting Secretary of State, and read by James C. Murdock, assistant solicitor of the State Department, when Mr. Castle was detained in the capital on debt moratorium business.

Luncheon was served at Ash Lawn, for 26 years the home of Monroe, where the officials were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Jay Winston Johns, present owners of the estate which lies in the mountains, about five miles east of Charlottesville. Brief exercises were also held at Monticello, home of Thomas Jefferson. The principal event there was the installation of a desk on which was signed the treaty of peace between the United States and Mexico.

The Monroe Doctrine is as sound a policy as it ever was, although there is not the remotest possibility that it will ever be invoked again, Mr. Castle said in his speech. The unilateral aspect of the doctrine has stirred up irritation in Latin America, but to join with other nations in enunciating it would constitute a treaty of alliance, contrary to the traditions of this country, it was pointed out.

"The Monroe Doctrine," Mr. Castle said, "confers no superior position on the United States. It was originally intended to help; it accomplished its task; in the changed circumstances of the twentieth century, it offers no threat, but remains as an assurance of our unswerving friendship toward our sister nations of this Western Hemisphere."

Difference in Protection

In the protection of American interests in Latin-American countries the Monroe Doctrine has no more place than in the protection of those interests in the Orient, Mr. Castle added. The American Government, he declared, asks no more for its citizens engaged in business in Latin America than it asks in other parts of the world. The protection asked for them there, he declared, does not flow from anything contained in the Monroe Doctrine, but rather from international law and from the custom of nations.

Pan-American policies were discussed at the Latin-American round table on July 4 by Gen. Palmer E. Pierce, assistant to the president of the Standard Oil Company of New York; Raymond Leslie Buell, Foreign Policy Association and Wallace Thompson, editor of Ingenieria Internacional. Mr. Pierce proposed a policy holding, "all republics of the Western Hemisphere are of legal equality and should be politically independent."

Mr. Buell, opposed the construction of a Nicaraguan canal, declaring that when the commerce of the world calls for a second canal across Central America, it should be constructed under a Pan-American agreement, guaranteeing use of it to every nation upon equal terms. Mr. Thompson declared that relationship of frank business exchange and appreciation of natural sicence is the greatest favorable factor in this nation's relations with Latin America.

MAINE NAVAL OFFICER WINS OFFICIAL PRAISE

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP) — For designing and installing improved apparatus for arresting the speed of airplanes landing on carrier decks, Lieut. J. E. Dyer of Rumford, Maine, was commended today by Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy.

Lieutenant Dyer is attached to the Aircraft Carrier Lexington. Trouble had been experienced in landing planes on the vessel due to fouling of arresting wires. Since installation of the new device 2000 landings have been accomplished without such fouling.

PLANES MAP COSTA RICAN ROAD

BALBOA, Canal Zone, July 6 (By U. P.)—An aerial survey of Costa Rica by the United States Army air forces at France Field, Panama, is to be started within 10 days at the request of the Costa Rican Government, it has been announced. The survey will be to determine the route of the proposed Pan-American highway.

Immigrant Said to Be No Longer Menace to Economic Situation

Secretary Doak Declares That President's Immigration Policy Has Meant Hundreds of Thousands of Jobs to American Workers

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, July 6—Through the instrumentality of an executive order issued by President Hoover restricting entries, the immigrant has ceased to be an economic menace in the United States, William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor, declared here Saturday in a nation-wide radio address on the activities of his department.

Mr. Doak's talk closed a series of weekly Cabinet speeches, during the course of which every member of the President's ministry discussed the work of his branch of the government.

Instead of foreign workers flooding the country seeking work, Mr. Doak declared, there are today far more aliens leaving the country of their own volition than are coming in. Under the President's policy immigration has been reduced from 19,414 in May, 1930, to 3791 in May, 1931, Mr. Doak said.

Still more striking in contrast, Mr. Doak added, are the figures of 1914, when the open-door policy prevailed. In May of that year, 108,000 immigrants were admitted, while for the whole year 1,218,000 aliens were allowed entry. Last year only 97,000 were allowed to come to this country, Mr. Doak said.

Policy of Exclusion

This policy of exclusion, Mr. Doak held, has meant hundreds of thousands of jobs to American workers. It has aided greatly the work of naturalization, Mr. Doak said. This last work is self-supporting, he declared.

"From the very beginning," Mr. Doak said, "nearly all immigrants have come here for the purpose of seeking employment, and it is apparent that if they were permitted to come at the present time they would have to seek work that ought to be available to our own citizens and foreign-born people already lawfully resident in the United States."

Because of the erection of quota and other barriers, Mr. Doak declared, there has been an intensification of efforts to enter by illegal means. This is being combated in a number of ways, Mr. Doak said, with the alien apprehended for illegal entry subject to expulsion from the country.

During the last fiscal year more than 18,000 aliens were formally deported, and many thousands who might have been expelled were allowed to leave voluntarily, Mr. Doak reported.

"The deportation of alien enemies requires greater effort that in the case of any other class," Mr. Doak said. "Their activities are carried on in such an insidious manner that the necessary proof is difficult to uncover, and even in cases where guilt is clearly shown deportation proceedings are hampered by every possible resort to the courts and by protests and propaganda on the part of organizations which are persistent in their defense of radical activities and of individuals who adhere to the theory that even aliens have an inherent right to engage in seditious acts of any sort against our government."

Two Other Activities

Associated with this strict exclusion policy are two other activities of the department that make for better conditions for the worker, Mr. Doak declared. These are, the Conciliation Bureau and the federal employment service.

Through the first, Mr. Doak said, industrial peace is fostered. The Conciliation Bureau affords a practical means for bringing the workers and employer together for their mutual good, Mr. Doak asserted.

The Conciliation Bureau is doing splendid work, Mr. Doak declared. During the month of March it settled 50 disputes, affecting a total of 48,253 workers.

"Except in certain contingencies," Mr. Doak said, "the conciliation service acts only on the request of the parties concerned in the trouble, or on the invitation of the interested public. The Government's conciliator is in the detached position of a representative of all the people, he learns the grievances of each side and the aims for which each is contending. He then seeks to smooth their uneven tempers and to bring about a meeting of minds. In the end, and this point cannot be too strongly emphasized, the Government's conciliator always strives toward the goal of inducing the two disputant parties to settle their differences between themselves. The conciliation service of the Department of Labor has done good work from the beginning and it is doing good work today."

The reorganized federal employment service now makes it unnecessary for any man to apply to a private fee-charging agency for work or for a worker, Mr. Doak declared. He strongly urged that the service be given full public support.

Aid in Coördination

"It was about 10 years ago," Mr. Doak said, "that the Federal Government undertook in a small way to aid in the coördination of public employment agencies and to assist in interstate placement service. The appropriations from time to time were small, but even with the limited funds made available much good was accomplished.

"The last Congress appropriated the sum of $880,000 for the United States employment service, which has now been reorganized and is functioning most effectively.

"We have an employment service in each state of the Union and in the District of Columbia. We are doing our best to coördinate all the public employment agencies, state, municipal and all others of the country, and to make available to work seekers a service which will obviate the necessity of their seeking out private agencies and paying to them a fee for work. The aim also is to make available quickly to employers the kind of workers that they need.

"I think that I may say with the present organization functioning there is today no reason why either an employer or employee in this whole land need apply to a private, fee-charging agency for a worker or for work.

"The United States Employment Service in coöperation with state, municipal and other free employment agencies, is in a position to supply workers for all places that may be available from coast to coast and from border to border. A fair trial of this service, I am sure, will prove its efficiency and justify its existence beyond the remotest doubt."

The Labor Department is the youngest federal department, Mr. Doak stated. It was established in 1913, and has had only three secretaries so far. Its activities cover many fields, all related to workers and their welfare.

One of the most important of these, Mr. Doak said, is the women's bureau. This agency is directed by a woman and is devoted entirely to the welfare of the woman worker. Mr. Doak estimated that not less than 10,000,000 women workers are beneficially influenced by its work.

The Labor Department also has a children's bureau, Mr. Doak said, which looks after the interest of children generally. It was through this bureau that the President convened his White House conference on child welfare, Mr. Doak declared.

Canada Considers Paving Yukon Trail

BELLINGHAM, Wash., July 3 (AP)—The United States and Canada have set an example of good will and peace among men that, if copied by the rest of the world, would result in universal peace, Dr. S. F. Tolmie, Premier of British Columbia, told 3000 persons at the international Flag Day exercises at the Blaine Peace Arch last night.

Premier Tolmie said that, as a gesture of appreciation to America, the Canadian Government is considering the proposal for the construction of a highway through British Columbia to Alaska, to unite the territory with the United States by road.

Such a highway, he said, would be still another link in cementing the friendship of these two countries.

Pupils Find Joy In Schoolrooms

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — "The last day of school" isn't what it used to be when you slammed down your geography with vast relief.

In the Haven public school, attended by children of the Chicago "loop" and its surroundings, the last day was such a happy one that many of the youngsters must have said good-by for the summer with regret.

For the two lowest grades there were parties. Everybody wore his best clothes if he had any best clothes, and clean ones in any case, and the teachers smiled and didn't care if everybody wiggled. Children from the upper grades came in to help. The teachers hadn't had any pay for two months but they managed to carry out their custom of buying a treat for the little ones. There were gay decorations and good things to eat. Best of all, when it was time to leave there was something for everybody to take back to show mother or share with little sister.

School for these children has been more than an educational institution during the year. For many it was the best home they know. Teachers contributed regularly and generously to the free lunch fund so that the youngsters from destitute families could get a good meal every day at noon, said Mrs. Olive P. Bruner, principal. They saw to it that none was cold from lack of clothes. Instructors in most of the schools, it is said by authorities, have done much practical social service work on their own initiative this year, but they have gone about it so quietly that little has been heard of it.

MEXICAN LABOR GETS SHORTER WORK WEEK

VERA CRUZ, Mexico, July 6 (By U. P.)—Factory owners and workers in the Orizaba industrial region have reached an arrangement whereby the employers agree to give the laborers 36 hours' work a week instead of 48, thus creating many new jobs to maintain the production level. Ten thousand workers are affected.

The owners, however, informed the workers that they would be forced to close their factories entirely for lack of raw material unless the port workers' strike at Vera Cruz was settled. Two port workers' unions have succeeded in almost paralyzing commercial activity along the water front here.

WETS AND DRYS MATCH FORCES IN NEW JERSEY

Gubernatorial Campaign a Prelude to 1932 Activity, Shields Says

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEWARK, N. J., July 6—A rallying call by the Rev. James K. Shields, superintendent of the New Jersey Anti-Saloon League, to the dry forces of New Jersey to organize in every community in the State "for the biggest and hottest campaign" to defeat the wet candidates of the Republican and Democratic Parties and elect Edmund R. Haisey, dry independent candidate for Governor, is contained in the current number of the American Issue.

Mr. Shields declares that it is the wets who have thrown down the gauge of battle and selected the ground upon which it is to be fought by injecting the prohibition issue into state politics.

"The drys must either lie down and let them walk over us, run away, or fight," he states. "We are not going into personalities in this campaign beyond the facts that are so well-known that they cannot be denied. Mr. Baird [David A. Baird Jr., Republican gubernatorial candidate] states that back of Moore [Harry A. Moore, Democratic candidate] stands the figure of Frank Hague and the Jersey City political machine. That we have admitted, but the public is not blind to the fact that back of Mr. Baird stands the political machine of Atlantic City, and also the political machine of Camden.

"Of course, the drys of New Jersey do not want the State enforcement law repealed. Of course, they want the liquor law, as well as all laws, enforced with the same degree of sincerity. Of course, they want capable and honest men in public office, such as judges and prosecutors.

"Mr. Halsey doesn't say, 'I am against the law, but as long as it is the law, I will enforce it.' What he does say is, 'Yes, it is the law, and it is a good law; and if elected Governor of this State I will make it my solemn duty in every way to see that this law is respected on an equality with every other law on the statute book.'"

Mr. Shields sees a vital connection between the 1931 election in New Jersey and the national campaign in 1932. If a wet governor is elected in New Jersey, he believes, Herbert Hoover will receive the hardest blow that any state can possibly give his 1932 candidacy, and will boost the stock of some wet candidate.

"It is a poor time for the drys to be trailing along after politicians who have promised to work for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment," Mr. Shields says. "We believe that no consistent temperance man or woman can support either the Republican or Democratic platform or candidate in the fall election."

ARGENTINA ADVISED TO STORE MORE GRAIN

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., July 6 (By U. P.) — Recommendation for construction of more than 600 grain elevators by the Government has been made in a report submitted to the Public Works Department.

The report, written by a special commission, suggests that elevators be built in all zones which normally produce 5000 tons or more of grain annually.

MORE VISIT MISSOURI PARK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Missouri's state park system, reputed by national park officials to be one of the best in the country, due to advantages of the Ozarks region, is being used this summer more than ever by visitors.

Indiana Marker Honors Pioneers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HORART, Ind.—Nearly 1000 persons all over the State attended the recent unveiling of a marker to the memory of Indiana pioneers on Indian Ridge, near here.

The marker is a granite stone, five feet high, upon which is mounted a bronze plate setting forth the events in the history of Indian Ridge, which just 100 years ago was the site of an Indian village.

The land on which the marker was placed is now owned by John Dorman, a pioneer of the region. Mr. Dorman invited 150 of the settlers of this part of the country to be his guests at the unveiling. One of these, George Smith of Hobart, recalled the early days of northern Indiana in a talk at the unveiling. His father was an Indian agent in Hobart when only a little mill stood in the depth of a heavy wood here.

Miss Angie Glasser of Merrillville, who was brought to this part of the country in a covered wagon, told briefly of her recollection of pioneer days.

PAROLE SUCCEEDS IN MISSOURI

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Under the special parole plan, whereby prisoners of the Missouri penitentiary are released to citizen sponsors, 515 have been released and only 15 face loss of freedom by violation of parole rules, according to Gov. Henry S. Caulfield.

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TWO PLUS TWO EQUALS FOUR IN TERMS OF LIGHT

Rays Utilized in Unique Machine to Measure Flow of Rivers

Solution of mathematical problems by translating them into terms of light is the function of a new calculating machine, the development of which was announced today by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The machine, called the photoelectric intergraph, analyzes graphs, which are lines showing averages, through the use of two beams of light. These beams fall on two photoelectric cells, connected in an electrical circuit which enables the operator to make a comparison between the two light beams.

According to the announcement, the machine has a broad field of application in the mathematical sciences, and in particular to the problems of physics, electrical engineering, aeronautics and business statistical correlation. Students have made use of it in the examination of the flow of the Ohio and Susquehanna Rivers.

The photoelectric intergraph is expected to play a somewhat similar part for the natural scientist or engineer that the adding machine plays for the banker or accountant, with a distinct saving of time and improvement in accuracy.

The graphs to be analyzed are traced on treated paper. The operator of the machine turns a crank which passes the graphs through the path of the first beam of light, the volume of which is governed by the size, shape and angle of the graphs.

In the meantime the operator turns another crank which controls the volume of the second light beam which is of a known quantity. The volume of the later beam is kept equal with that of the first beam.

This process reveals how much light comes through the graphs. The turns of the second crank are recorded by the machine in the form of a final curve automatically drawn by a moving pencil, thereby completing the problem.

The machine was developed by Dr. Truman S. Gray in the department of electrical engineering of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, at the suggestion of Dr. Vannevar Bush. Dr. Gray started the research five years ago.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY TO OPEN SESSION

Boston University's Summer Session opens tomorrow with a total of 230 courses for students in the fields of education, business administration, secretarial training, music, theology, religious education and social science. Credits in each course are awarded toward graduate and bachelor degrees.

Fourteen new courses are available in Spanish literature, music, Bible, finance, art and other subjects. Classes in accounting will be held in the evening as well as during the day, according to an announcement by Dr. Alexander H. Rice, director of the summer session.

CROPS OF STATE TO BE EXHIBITED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 6—Massachusetts-grown crops for Massachusetts consumers will feature the fifteenth annual Eastern States Exposition here from Sept. 20 to 26 inclusive.

The exposition will be the principal display of the State Department of Agriculture in the Massachusetts State building, according to the plans outlined by Dr. A. W. Gilbert, commissioner, and A. W. Lombard, in charge of the exhibit.

Memorials to the Early Days of New England

Upper Row, Left to Right—The Belknap House at Marshfield, Mass., Typical of Cape Cod's Early History; the Governor Winslow House at Marshfield. Center—The Harlow House at Plymouth, Said to Contain the Timbers of Pilgrim Fort. Lower, Left to Right—The Royall House and Slave Quarters at Medford, Mass.; the Wayside, the Home of Nathaniel Hawthorne at Concord, Mass.

Character Course Draws Large Class

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 6—A trend of modern education is indicated in courses offered at the third annual summer session of the Connecticut Valley Division of Boston University, which opened here last week.

A course of "Character Education" drew the largest class attendance in the group of 14, while the closely related subjects of "Current Literature," "Teaching of the Social Studies in Primary Grades" and "Principles of Education" came next.

Directors of the summer work at the division point out that, inasmuch as the training of character is considered equally essential through any phase of teaching, but especially through social studies and literature, the school will watch the progress of these four groups with particular attention.

An enrollment of 91 students was recorded in the character education course; 88 in the literature, 60 in the social studies and 53 in education principles.

Monetization Of Silver Urged

Monetization of silver throughout the world on an equal basis with gold will do much to establish world prosperity, in the opinion of Hugh A. Carney, author of "How to Make Prosperity Now." The great world need, he contends, is sound money, and since the gold supply is insufficient, silver must be employed.

Three factors necessary in business, according to Mr. Carney, are men, materials and money. There is no present lack of men or materials, he states. "Millions of men are unemployed and millions of tons of materials are piled up as surpluses, largely because of a lack of movement, opportunity and largely because the third great factor of business, money, is insufficient in amount and is crippled in its power to make movements of both men and materials," he says.

Credit he holds to be an unstable substitute for money. "Anyone who claims that credit is the same as money must admit as a matter of actual happening that credit is a brand of money that evaporates and produces panics," he states. Credit expansion in place of money expansion brings profits to a few but misery to multitudes, he contends.

Sound money is absent in China, South and Central America and Mexico, he says, for in those countries silver has recently been demonitized. As a result of this demonitization, money, now represented only by gold, is present in very insufficient quantities.

With monetization of silver, in place of cut wages and lower standards of living, the "people everywhere will have more hard, sound and honest money to move men and materials in and among all nations and these movements will inevitably develop to such world-wide proportions as to amaze all," he concludes.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston School Committee: Meeting, Administration Building, 15 Beacon Street, 6:30.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"The Forester's Daughter, (film).

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: English Rooms, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Hotel Statler: Exhibits, Boston Shoe and Leather Fair, Georgian Room, Parlors A, B, C, D, E, F, and ballroom.

Swampscott: Bridge, benefit Y. W. C. A. Camp Winnecunnet, "The Arches," Atlantic Avenue, afternoon.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Weekdays except Monday from 10 to 5. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every week day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding; loan exhibition of water colors by Winslow Homer; early Italian engravings; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes; bookplates by Sidney Lawton Smith; British mezzotint portraits; chiaroscuro woodcuts.

Fogg Art Museum, Corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Weekdays, except Monday, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. English water colors of the early nineteenth century, including examples by Turner and Ruskin; French drawings; etchings, engravings, woodcuts and lithographs by Italian and German artists of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; eighteenth century English etchings and nineteenth century lithographs; pieces by Rembrandt, Nanteuil, Whistler, Merryon and Schongauer.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25 cents; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—In the Treasure Room, material illustrating the history of bookmaking. Through the summer.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays and holidays, 1:30 to 5. Japanese engagement gifts, presented by Buddhist Museum for Children, Kyoto.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Colonial portraits and old ship paintings.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—General summer exhibition.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Annual summer exhibit of paintings, miniatures, sculpture and etchings by members.

Myles Standish Galleries, Bay State Road and Beacon Street—Pen and pencil sketches by Sydney E. Johnson. Through July 10.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Summer exhibition.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—General summer exhibition.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 667 Boylston Street—Contemporary etchings and old master prints.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings and engravings about ships and the sea.

Visitors From All Over Country View Old Houses of New England

Summer Tourists Attracted to Area by Wealth of Well-Preserved Structures Closely Related to Early History of the United States

From the tip of Cape Cod's crooked claw, along the rock-hemmed coasts of the North Shore to Newburyport; from the Berkshires to Beacon Hill, old houses in Massachusetts are once again lending their charm and dignity to a New England summer.

Although the 300th anniversary of the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony celebrated in 1930 with impressive pageants, parades, dedications and other colorful observances, brought thousands of strangers into the State, tourists, and even native residents, continue to show enthusiastic interest in the many historic shrines and landmarks which bear upon the nation's early history.

Among the notable historic houses in Plymouth adding to the colonial atmosphere of the town where the Pilgrims landed is the Harlow House, which is claimed to be the only one now standing over timbers taken from the Pilgrim Fort and Common House. The house, built in 1671 by Sergeant William Harlow, has been restored.

Shaded by lofty linden trees which hover near the gambrel roof, and with vines of deep pink roses climbing in perfumed trails around the old front door, the Harlow House in summertime is a picture typical of Pilgrim contentment.

Group of Six Houses

In Marshfield, not far from the winding banks of the Jones River, the naming of which is said to be the only remembrance the Pilgrims gave to Christopher Jones, Captain of the Mayflower, a group of six historic houses recently opened to the public for one day constitute fine examples of the early pioneer home.

Probably the most delightful is the Governor Winslow House. Built in 1699 and still bearing up remarkably well through the 232 years of its existence, this mansion is said to contain one of the finest Jacobean stairways in the country.

The Winslow House is also famous for a secret passageway leading from a closet behind a fireplace, which has been traced as far as the road. This tunnel, it is believed, connected with the sea about one mile beyond. Tories, during Revolutionary days, are said to have made their escape through this tunnel to friendly ships anchored offshore.

An arrow's fling from the Winslow House is another dwelling significant historically. It is the Cushman House. Of typical Cape Cod architecture, the house, although remodeled, still has many rare interior features. One is the "mariner stairway," which is supposed to represent the stairs to a ship's pilot house. The stairway is wide, with narrow steps, which rise steeply and then lead in two opposite directions around a huge chimney forming the center of the house. Fireplaces enter the four sides of the chimney, with one measuring at least nine feet across.

The Cushman House is snuggled in a section of Marshfield named Tupelo Hollow because of the tupelo trees found along both sides of the rolling road. It is believed the house was built between 1730 and 1740.

Kenelmn Winslow House

Not far from the Cushman House is the Kenelmn Winslow House, which was built in 1647 and restored in 1920. An old covered well stands contentedly in one corner of the yard, its duty done. The interior shows many articles and customs of the early pioneers of that period.

Another house which exemplifies Cape Cod architecture, popular in the very early days of the Pilgrims, and which is still copied by modern architects, is the Dingley House on Parsonage Street. All rooms are low, with white paneling.

Other old houses in the Marshfield group include the Old Red House, occupied by eight generations of the Hatch family, and at present owned by Harris Hatch; and the old Block House on Highland Street in Marshfield Hills.

The old Block House is one of the Garrison-built homes and dates back to 1650. It is told that Indians used it for refuge and defense when following an Indian trail that led past the homestead.

Proceeding up the Cape toward Boston, one may stop at South Hingham, where there are eight houses typical of the early settlement days. Many of the houses have furnishings illustrative of the living conditions of old New England, most of them having been handed down from ancestors.

The period of these houses is from 1700 to 1800, and they include the Shute House, the Gardiner Dunbar House, known as the Old Mansion; the "House of the Nameless Nobleman," and the Rainbow Roof Cottage.

In Holbrook, southwest from Hingham, a house owned by George Sprague has not changed in appearance since it was first built by his ancestors in the late 1600's. The old house is distinctive in its simplicity of architecture, having a grave air of dignity as it sets somewhat back from the street with a green lawn spread before it.

Great Barrington has the William Cullen Bryant house, where the poet lived for nine years and where his marriage to Frances Fairchild took place. The house is said to have been built in 1759 by Gen. Joseph Dwight, a military figure.

It was moved from its original site to make way for the Berkshire Inn. It now stands directly in the rear of the inn and was acquired recently with the inn itself by Maj. Hugh Smiley.

Deerfield, in western Massachusetts, claims several celebrated old houses. Some of them are the Barnard house, probably built sometime before 1704; the Keith house, built about 1718; the Harrow house and the Nims house, both over 200 years old. Deerfield itself represents a unified collection of those fast disappearing aspects which serve to perpetuate the charm and beauty of life in early New England. It is believed that few villages in the United States retain as much of their early flavor as Deerfield.

Old Homes Elsewhere

Salem, Marblehead, Rockport and Newburyport on the north shores of Massachusetts, also contribute many houses to the Bay Colony's impressive army of ancient homes. Hawthorne's "House of Seven Gables," in Salem is one of the most unique houses in this group and is open to the public for inspection. "The Dixie House," in Marblehead, built in 1733, called "The Lookout," and once the home of Peter Dixie, collector of the port, gives an appreciation of what the mariner of that period enjoyed in his home.

Rockport has arranged combination tours of old houses, gardens and studios as part of a program to entertain tourists, and also to benefit the Rockport Art Association. Beginning July 10, and continuing each Friday afternoon from 2 to 6, the tours will take in the "Old Witch House," on Granite Street; "Great Ledges at Land's End," and "Sea Pastures," at Folly Point. The houses are significant because of their place in the art world, some of which were the homes of internationally famous artists, and which are still occupied by notable art lovers from all over the country.

One may stop in Billerica, where the Manning Manse, famous for the part it played during the Revolution when it housed a [illegible] and his staff on the way to battle, is located. Shaded by stately elms and surrounded by deep stumps of lilacs, the old homestead has survived the storms and wear of the years since 1656. It was built by Ensign Samuel Manning, and is still in possession of his descendants.

Swinging wide on the trip back to Boston, the tourist may take in several houses in Lexington and Concord which have deep historical significance. "The Wayside," in Concord, is perhaps the most interesting, having been the home of Louisa May Alcott and Nathaniel Hawthorne. Within its walls, high in his tower study, Hawthorne wrote "Tanglewood Tales." Here also was where Miss Alcott's "Little Women" had its origin.

Just over the Boston line in Medford the Isaac Royall house stands. Known in its period as "the grandest house in all North America," the house is significant architecturally because it is one of the few remaining well-preserved buildings showing the strong Georgian influence in eighteenth-century architecture. The Royall house is also unique because of its slave quarters, an additional characteristic of a certain period in the customs of the people which is said to have been adopted only by the Isaac Royalls. Governor Winthrop at one time owned the house.

Maine to Have Special Election

AUGUSTA, Me., July 6 (AP)—Maine voters will journey to the polls on two days this fall for special referendum elections.

Friday night Governor Gardiner called a special election for Nov. 9 on the administrative code act, sponsored by him, and passed by the last Legislature. Petitions with 18,000 signatures—10,000 are required—had been filed calling for a referendum.

Two months before that—on Sept. 14—the proposed constitutional amendment to increase the number of state senators from 31 to 33, thus giving Androscoggin and Oxford Counties each an extra senator, will be placed before the electorate.

At the same time that he issued the proclamation for the code election, the Governor proclaimed that the proposal to increase the gasoline tax from 4 to 5 cents a gallon would be voted on at the general election in September, 1932. More than 24,000 persons petitioned for a referendum on the gas tax increase.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy with showers this afternoon and tonight; slightly warmer tonight; gentle to moderate winds, mostly southerly.

Maine: Showers this afternoon and tonight; somewhat warmer on the coast; Tuesday fair.

New Hampshire: Mostly cloudy with showers this afternoon and tonight in southeast portion; Tuesday fair and not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Showers this afternoon; fair and cooler tonight; Tuesday fair.

Massachusetts: Cloudy with showers this afternoon and probably in the east portion early tonight; somewhat warmer in the east portion tonight; Tuesday fair.

Rhode Island: Showers this afternoon and early tonight; somewhat warmer tonight; Tuesday fair; not much change in temperature.

Connecticut: Showers this afternoon, followed by generally fair tonight; Tuesday fair with not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Fresh south winds, shifting to westerly and diminishing tonight, with showers, except in Sandy Hook; Tuesday fair.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. July6	Max. July5		8 a.m. July6	Max. July5
Atlantic City	72	78	Nantucket	60	70
Bismarck, N.D.	54	84	New Orleans	82	92
Boston	64	73	New York	68	80
Buffalo	68	86	Norfolk, Va.	76	82
Calgary	46	...	North Platte	56	90
Charleston	84	90	Philadelphia	74	86
Chicago	64	82	Phoenix, Ariz.	82	100
Cincinnati	72	90	Pittsburgh	74	88
Denver	50	90	Portland, Me.	62	76
Eastport, Me.	56	70	Raleigh	76	72
Hatteras	78	80	St. Louis	68	86
Helena, Mont.	48	70	St. Paul	66	76
Huron, S. D.	60	86	Salt Lake City	60	86
Jacksonville	78	94	San Francisco	58	80
Kansas City	68	78	Santa Fe, N.M.	56	78
Key West	84	90	Seattle	62	72
Los Angeles	60	80	Tampa	82	88
Memphis	66	86	Washington	72	84
Miami, Fla.	78	88	Wichita, Kan.	64	84
Montreal	66	80	Williston, N.D.	54	70

High Tides at Boston

Monday 5:01 p. m., Tuesday 5:15 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 8:37 p. m.

NEW ENGLAND RAIL MERGER PLAN APPROVED

Of 39 Business Groups 26 Indorse Union of B. & M. and New Haven

Merger of the Boston & Maine and New Haven railroads is generally favored by New England business organizations, says the New England Council in a partial report made today to the governors of the six New England states, on the results of a study by the Governors' Railroad Committee.

Committees of 39 business organizations have reported to the council. Twenty-six of these, with 10,766 members, recommend the merger of the Boston & Maine and the New Haven with the degree of control of the Pennsylvania Railroad reduced to 10 per cent of total voting securities.

Eleven organizations, with a total membership of 4817, favor the minority report or "Rhode Island plan," which proposes the merger of New England railroads with the principal trunk line systems. Under this plan, the New Haven would merge with the Pennsylvania and the Boston & Maine with the Chesapeake & Ohio and the Nickel Plate roads.

The minority contends that such a merger as proposed in the majority report would perpetuate the higher costs of transportation which have prevailed in New England for 25 years. Two organizations which have reported to the council are noncommittal.

The council has favored the merger of the New Haven and Boston & Maine Railroads since the beginning of the canvass of business organizations, provided that the control rests in New England.

Aside from the 39 reporting today there are 241 organizations yet to be heard from.

'OLD IRONSIDES' VISITS PORTSMOUTH

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 6—New Hampshire's only seaport on its 18 miles of seacoast was honored on the Fourth of July by a visit from the grand old frigate Constitution, which moored in its historic water front 34 years after it left here to be laid up at the Boston Navy Yard.

The whole town turned out to visit the ship, which will lie here six days before proceeding to Bar Harbor, Maine. Detachments from the marine, naval and coast guard vessels in the harbor and the naval base across the river in Kittery, Maine, paraded through the principal streets and then joined in ceremonies which marked a formal welcome for the old naval full-rigger. School children of Portsmouth presented 20 volumes to the ship's library.

FOUR-DAY WEEK FOR WORKERS

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 6 (AP)—The Pittsfield plant of the General Electric Company began a four-day week schedule today. The change from the present five-day week will effect 7000 workers. E. A. Wagner, general manager, said the company hopes to resume the five-day schedule next month.

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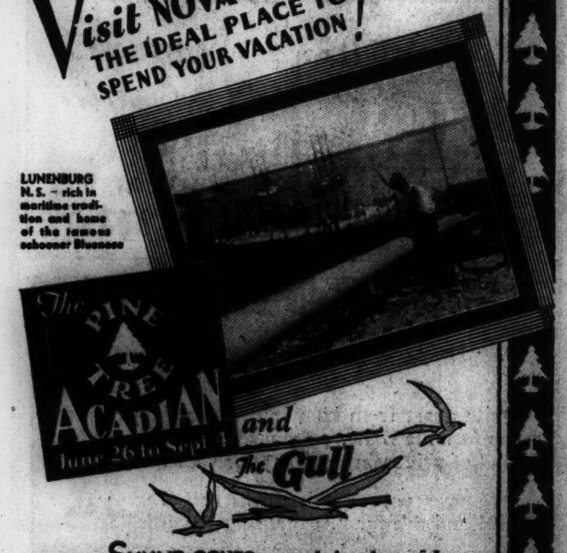

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Complete schedule and connections at any Ticket Office or from W. O. Wright, Passenger Traffic Manager, North Station, Boston.

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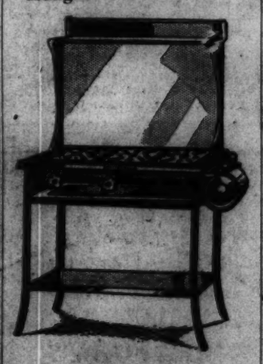

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Cuba Out of Season Attracts Because It Is Not so Crowded

It Will Be Hot, but With Cooling Breezes, and the People Will Chatter and Laugh, and Play Their Little Flutes, and Smile at You

By JANET MABIE
Staff Correspondent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVANA, Cuba, June 30—In many ways summer is the ideal time to visit this flower-spangled island.

It will be hot, it is true; but summer is supposed to be hot. It will be noisy; but Cuba is always noisy. Still, the noise always will be rhythmic, and pleasantly unusual to American ears, and never disagreeable. The Cubans are an especially articulate people; they do not believe, with Hannah Moore, that silence is one of the great arts of conversation; the Cuban seems rarely at a loss for words; however, if he is, he talks anyhow. He nearly always sings as he goes about his most ordinary tasks; or he plays on the guitar or tootles a flute. If he can neither sing nor play he cranks up the phonograph and plays an endless succession of Cuban dance tunes, occasionally varied with songs by Lily Pons and Lawrence Tibbett.

The Cuban realizes that life is best if it contains a great deal of rest; and music helps him as nothing else to rest.

In summer you will not find the island tourist-ridden. What is conventionally known as "the season" is from November to May. Then, so you hear in some quarters, Cuba goes to sleep until late October. Do not be misled. Cuba is wide awake in the summer months. Its people go about a little more leisurely, it is true; some of the more elaborate tourist-trade devices, like the casino in Havana, are closed. But one day before long, Cuba will begin thinking about a definite little season," to fill in the interval between May and the opening of the formal season. And then it will come more nearly into its own as a year-round center of, in many ways, unequaled properties.

Havana in Two Days

If you have only a little while for Cuba—say a week or 10 days—save out two days for Havana and its immediate neighborhood, and spend the rest seeing a little, at least, of the provinces, Santiago and Camaguey by all means; Santa Clara if you possibly can. I have heard it said that Santa Clara is the most beautiful province of all; it is true there was no one present just then from Camaguey or Oriente province.

If you had only time to go to Santiago, arriving there a little after 2 of an afternoon and being obliged to leave at 10:30 on the morrow, it would be worth it a thousand times. For you would have time to sail out in a motor launch through the mouth of the harbor and back, and when you had finished you could say what rarely can be said with truth, "I shall never forget that."

It isn't a great distance, but it becomes a little like a dream sailing. By 4 o'clock, which is the best time to set forth, a little breeze will have begun to riffle down from the Sierra Madre mountains that bind the harbor in chains of purple splendor. There will be a little breeze, too, from the Boniato range, behind the city, and the late afternoon light will have begun, in a violet way, to turn the water to smoky green.

There will not be much shipping in the harbor just then. But as you go along you may pass a few fishermen, coming in with their catches; they will be singing, and will take off their hats and call "Bueno" at you as you pass by; and smiles will pass, because everyone in Cuba smiles at everyone else, making the country seem the one you wish to visit soonest again.

Roses on the Headland

As you go down toward ancient Morro Castle—and any headland spot on the Cuban coast is entitled to have an El Morro—you will be rewarded by the sight of millions of pink and white roses clambering up the steep shores, and half hiding the little doorways of palm-thatched cottages.

The sail will give you a luxury for remembrance. Not that it costs very much; far from it, considering the residue of delight. But it will be the kind of trip few places in the world can supply.

The sun will be a lozenge of freshly minted gold at the start; before the launch ties up at the wharf, two and a half hours later, dusk will have come dressed in prune velvet; the sun will have ridden away in a chariot of gold-tongued fire; and in the harbor there will be a breathless peace.

The city, at sunset or after, is something not to be forgotten. It rises, level upon level, set with mauve and rose and lemon and blue plaster houses, to a steep summit. It is filled with the pleasant clamor of people resting after a day which began at 4 o'clock or earlier. Men with little carts jingle their bells and cry out wares people never buy until they have time to sit and enjoy them. There will be a band playing in the Plaza. The important men of the town will be rocking on the veranda of the Casa Grande and the great bell of the Cathedral will strike with a voice like occasional thunder.

Gives Full Value

Cuba needs tourist travel to help it out of its present dilemma; yet it is by no means asking something for nothing. A more magnificent highway for motor travel than the Central Highway would be hard to imagine. It is four cars wide with not a bump in its more than 700 miles. It winds variously through major towns and open country and little settlements made of palm thatched huts. It is admirably patrolled. There is not a grade crossing on its entire length. Perhaps you ought to go to Santiago by it; but, if you do, come back by train.

The railroad line runs straight through the center of the island; if you look out the door of the last car, you would be sure the line has never a curve in it, from Santiago to Havana. That is not true. But the roadbed is good; the line runs through exquisite vistas; there is a perfect schedule of fast trains, having standard, de luxe equipment. There are plenty of conductors and porters who speak good English.

You wouldn't have missed the stops for worlds, men, women and children will be there in dazzling smiles and bright clothes, offering to sell you everything from popcorn to fans and live chickens; they will hold up great sheaves of roses, eight dozen for 60 cents, and bunches of penetratingly sweet ivory jasmine and pineapples and little bits of date bananas, sweet and velvety, and unlike any bananas you ever ate before.

And if the train stops long enough, a Cuban orchestra may appear casually to play you a snatch of "Mama Inez," which is the original version of a sadly overdone tune heard a thousand times a night on the radio now.

However you go, travel as much as you can over the island. For then you will learn about the Cuban from the Cuban, which is better than learning about him from hearsay. You will see what an excellent disposition he has; how little it takes to feed and house him; how little given he is to complaining about his lot in life; how devoted he is in a special way to the horse that carries him 60 or 70 miles a day if necessary; and to flowers; and to small children; and bright birds; and to singing to the wiry undertone of a guitar, often at times when he should be doing other more useful and profitable work.

The visitor from the States will find himself gradually coming to wish he was endowed too with the Cuban's talent for cultivating the lighter and more amusing aspects of life. If that visitor is honest he will wish he had the courage to stop all work for an hour in the middle of the day, tilt back a chair in his office, and pick out little tunes on a flute or a guitar, however ineptly. Or go across the hall to his neighbor's office and listen as he plays. At any rate to allow music to lull him into a state of beatific accord with the world.

If customers come, well, they sit and listen until the time comes to hang the guitar back on its peg or put the flute away and return calmly to work. It is understood in Cuba as it is in China that there is a time for everything but a boring monotony of hard labor, and that, after all, one works better who has refreshed himself with pleasant and agreeable sounds.

Cubans Like to Be Busy

No matter whether you are in Havana or in some small outpost, you can always go to the village café and sit for hours in the evening watching the world pass by. People say the Cuban is always eating. The Cuban eats often, it is true, but little at a time. He does not drink hard liquor. He sips the juice of the lime or the orange or the pineapple and makes it the occasion of prolonged association with his friends. He sedulously cultivates converse with his fellows as a major spice of life. And it gives him pleasure to see Americans and other visitors emulating him.

If you have questions he will do his best to answer them. If he cannot he will never rest until he finds someone who can. You will find him extraordinarily well informed about all sorts of subjects. You will find him intensely patriotic. The history of the island, Cuba's struggles and successes mean much to its people; if you stop in a village to watch a patriotic observance you will have made a friend of everyone who sees you.

Evening is a grand time to ride in Cuba. You will come suddenly on a little town lit with many small, twinkling lights. Between it, and the town you passed last, your way will have been lit by the largest fireflies you have ever seen. They seem big as sparrows.

Horses Await Masters

About the local café you will find a clump of saddled horses, mostly standing on the verandah, patiently waiting for their masters. They will be the horses of farmers who have come in, 10, 15, 20 miles perhaps, to make a few purchases and to see a few friends, and to hear what is going on.

They are charming, these farmers. They wear flowers stuck behind their ears; you may come on them earlier, riding through the night carrying a great cluster of lilies or roses in the crook of one arm as their little Andalusian ponies single-foot it through the blackness. Under their hat brim you will catch the gleam of shining, friendly eyes. Their saddles may be hung with panniers loaded with hay or twigs or a water jug or cans from the nearest shop.

The hooves of the ponies will make no sound in the soft dirt by the highway. But you will have seen the flash of light clothes as you draw near in the dark, and if you call "Bueno" from the car as you speed by, you will see an arm raised in cheerful greeting and catch the end of an answering "Bueno."

This is the time to visit Cuba—at least it is a time. Steamship fares are reduced. Hotels are uncrowded and their rates are reduced. There is plenty of elbow room for people who want to touch lightly on the historical sights every self-respecting visitor means not to miss, though he will want to see something of contemporary Cuba and its extraordinarily charming people. Near to the coast there will always be a trade wind; there are many beautiful beaches near and distant from Havana.

Bullet Holes in the Walls

You must not miss Camaguey if you can avoid it. The hotel there was an army barracks during the war. There are bullet holes in the wall; its patio is a marvel of tropical maroon and green and beautiful, brilliant flowers; strange birds sing in the trees and orchids grow weirdly out of the trunks of one or two trees. It is lovely and peaceful beyond description, a little oasis of dusky quiet giving out onto streets of soft yellow dirt faced with amazingly picturesque plaster houses.

At night the stars will come down close overhead. The farmers will ride into town. There will be movies in the local theater, with captions in Spanish. At the professional men's club there will be a debate that is a marvel of Socratian argument. At the tennis club for the youngsters there will be a dance, and you will wonder if all the prettiest girls in the world have, somehow, been gathered just here.

Cuba is having a wretched time economically. But it has a proper hope in its natural appeal to the tourist. It has everything to offer. Incomparable climate. Excellent hotels, managed by men who have not forgotten the artistic definition of the term "hospitality." Matchless scenery; caves, at Mantanzas, which are hardly exceeded in their stalactitic beauty by any caves in the world. Hundreds of chauffeurs, whose greatest delight in life is to see that no tourist is imposed on by the occasional Cuban who has a hard time of it restraining his desire to find out if what he hears is true, namely, that the American would really rather pay two prices for everything than be thought an abstemious and frugal traveler!

Just Around Each Corner Lies Cuba

INDIA PLANS TO CUT GOVERNMENT COSTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SIMLA, India—With a view to cutting down the expenditures involved in the governing of India, a retrenchment advisory committee has been formed for the purpose of studying the expenditure of the central government.

Addressing the committee at Simla recently, Sir George Schuster, Finance Member of the Government of India, stated that while all departments had been asked to prepare plans for a 10 per cent reduction this had been done solely as a means of giving the committee a basis from which to work. The plan thus evolved would later come under the scrutiny of an expert committee, whose findings would determine the ultimate policy of the Government.

Scotland Improves School Attendance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH—The report of the Committee of Council on Education in Scotland for the year 1930-31, states that a new record has been established for regularity of school attendance in Scotland. The percentage of average attendance rose to 90.3 in 1929-30.

Most of the secondary schools, the report emphasizes, are obliged by the circumstances of the districts they serve to open their doors to pupils who cannot be expected to continue their attendance beyond the completion of, at most, a three years' course.

Whatever reasons there may be for maintaining the present character of the advanced division course and restricting admission to pupils who have attained a certain standard of proficiency in elementary subjects, there is no reason why practical instruction should not be shared by all, the report maintains.

The number of pupils attending continuation classes in 1929-30 shows an increase, the total number being 170,384, an increase of 10,970.

POSTAL SAVINGS INCREASE IN INDIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India—Notwithstanding the strong anti-government campaign which was waged throughout India during 1930, the number of active accounts in the Post Office savings banks rose to a total of 2,304,904, marking an advance over the previous year of 14 per cent. The total balance to the credit of depositors was a little more than 37 crores of rupees (approximately $10,750,000).

During the same year government securities to the value of 10,541,000 rupees were acquired, marking an increase of nearly 3,452,500 rupees, or 48 per cent, over the previous year. Securities sold totaled 1,277,625 rupees, a decrease of nearly 14 per cent, when compared with 1929.

These financial activities throw an interesting sidelight on changing Indian conditions. In the past the average peasant has been content to change his available cash into silver ornaments, which were invariably hoarded in the villages. Now the savings banks and government investments are making a developing appeal.

Irrigation Policy Fostered in India

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SIMLA, India—With a view to establishing a network of coöperative irrigation societies throughout the district of Bankura, which is one of the driest areas in Bengal, a systematic policy is being undertaken among the villagers of the region.

The policy being fostered seeks to bring cultivators into coöperation in small societies. Registration of the societies follow, and facilities are then available through the agency of local central coöperative banks in the matter of obtaining loans.

At the end of April, 1931, the total number of irrigation societies organised in this way was 339, reports the Bengal News Bulletin, and the total area irrigated by the system was approximately 87,500 acres.

FRENCH FILM LAW EFFECTIVE JULY 15

PARIS, July 6 (AP)—A new motion picture film convention signed today by M. Petsche, Undersecretary of the Ministry of Fine Arts, stipulates that no permits for foreign films under the former regulations will be delivered after July 15.

All former authorizations will end on that date, but visas will be granted to all silent films of any origin, all news reels and publicity films, and all sound films without spoken or singing parts.

M. Petsche let it be known that no restrictions will be placed on films produced in countries where French films are unrestricted.

Foreign films will be placed on a basis of reciprocity, the terms to be fixed later.

JUVENILE LABOR SHORTAGE EXPECTED

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—In 1932 there will be a surplus of 220,000 in juvenile labor, but in 1933 there will be a shortage of 284,000, and this will increase slightly in the following two years. These facts are disclosed in a memorandum published by the Ministry of Labor, giving the results of an inquiry conducted by local juvenile employment committees all over the country.

If the present tendency of new industries to develop in the south is maintained, says the Memorandum, the established shortage in southern districts will be increased.

Animals From 23 States Receive Medals for Deeds of Heroism

Humane Activities Promoted by Latham Foundation Spread to Far Corners of Globe, Carrying Message of Universal Kindness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif.—One of the successful new projects of the Latham Foundation for the Promotion of Humane Education, founded here by Milton Latham and Edith Latham as a memorial to their parents, California pioneers, is the awarding annually of medals to animals performing the most heroic service.

Medals were awarded to hero animals in 23 states this year. So popular has the project proved that next year it is hoped that the plan will be established on a nation-wide scale.

Established with the purpose of cultivating a public consciousness of the worth of domestic animals and a popular appreciation of their notable deeds of service to mankind, the plan provides for the awarding yearly of three medals in each state.

Three types of medals are offered—gold, silver and bronze. They are awarded in each state through a representative newspaper, which gives publicity to the remarkable deeds of dogs, cats and other domestic animals, who are thus made better known to millions of readers.

The medals are bestowed during the national observance of "Be Kind to Animals Week," which occurs each year in April. The awards this year revealed many instances of animal heroism, including that of "Pal," a mule, who was chosen as Oregon's most heroic animal. Pal, one of a team of mules owned by J. E. Campbell of Prineville, is credited with protecting his master from the charge of an enraged bull.

The annual award for hero animals, however, is only one of the accomplishments of the foundation, the purpose of which, as stated by Edith Latham, its president, is the elimination of every expression of cruelty, whether to man or beast, by the constructive teaching of universal kindness.

As a result of five years of intensive work in the schools of Alameda County, where the foundation's programs were accepted at first as an experiment, the board of education, in recognition of its success, is incorporating the study of humane education into its regular curriculum; while the foundation's programs are now before the California curriculum commission for consideration for adoption for the schools of the entire State.

Once a year a prize essay contest, emphasizing kindness to animals, is conducted in the public schools of California. In 1926 the foundation started as one of its projects a poster contest in the local schools, offering pupils the opportunity to prove how much they had grasped of the meaning of the instruction which had been carried forward through but one semester. Interest was soon added to the yearly programs by the participation of art students and artists, until today the movement has become an enterprise of international proportions, with scholarships established in art schools of China, Japan, Germany, France, England, Spain and Austria, besides many art centers of America.

ARTIST FINDS NATIVES ARE FIDGETY SITTERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, S. Af. — Finding artist's models among the natives of South Africa is no easy task, according to Miss Cecil Higgs, a young South African, who has returned to resume her painting and woodcut making after some years' study in England.

One native sitter would only pose while the gramophone was playing, and only two tunes satisfied him—the Hallelujah Chorus and a popular song. Two Zulu girls had to be bribed with sugar bull's-eyes to keep still. A more satisfactory model was a veteran who never failed to show his surprise that a portrait could be made to trickle from the end of a brush.

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ENGLISH PAPERS IN RUSSIA WIN MANY READERS

American Workers Welcome More Familiar Presentation of News

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW.—The Moscow News, which calls itself "The Five-day Weekly" and appears every fifth day, in accordance with the Soviet practice of the five-day working week, posesses the distinction of being the first publication in the English language to appear regularly in Russia since the revolution.

The paper was started in the autumn of 1930 and has a Russian editor-in-chief, T. L. Axelrod, and an American managing editor, Anna Louise Strong, widely known as an author and lecturer. A mixed and somewhat transient staff of Americans and Russians has been employed on the newspaper, which soon acquired a companion in the Workers' News, a more avowedly proletarian publication in English, which endeavors to expound the merits of the Soviet system to the American mechanics employed here.

Sympathies with Soviet

The Moscow News, from its inception, has been whole-heartedly sympathetic with the Soviet régime; indeed, no paper could be published here that was not. Two tendencies seem to struggle for mastery in the publication and perhaps reflect the mixed national composition of its editorial board. There is a tendency, on one hand, to make the publication a sort of English-language Pravda or Isvestia, the two chief Soviet newspapers, presenting the Communist or Soviet viewpoint in stilted language that suggests a translation from Russian rather than spontaneous English. And there is, at the same time, an opposite tendency to describe current Soviet events in idiomatic and colloquial English, comprehensible to the engineers and skilled workers who constitute the majority of the foreign readers of the Moscow News.

The publication receives foreign news through Tass, the official Soviet telegraphic agency, and somehow contrives to pick up occasionally such frivolous items as baseball and football scores, which would never find a place in the Soviet press. The last of its eight pages is invariably devoted to pictures, which usually depict various phases of Russian industrial and agricultural construction.

The Moscow News occasionally prints chatty items about Americans in Moscow and in other parts of the country, publishes travel sketches by permanent members of its staff and casual contributors, and prints a directory of museums and other places of interest and of theatrical entertainment. It also indulges from time to time in theatrical reviews, describing new plays. It tries to be an active link between the American specialists here and the state organizations which they are serving, taking up cases eagerly when the American suggestions are disregarded, and becoming almost as hotly indignant as Pravda when it scents a case of real or suspected sabotage. At the same time it constantly reminds the Americans that they owe an obligation of faithful service to the Soviet organizations which employ them.

English Paper Needed

As the American and, to a much smaller extent, the English colony here has increased during recent years there was a need for a news organ in English, particularly as at least two weeks must elapse before newspapers arrive from America and the Paris editions of American papers are not sold on the newsstands here. The Moscow News has built up a circulation of about 15,000, the majority of its readers probably consisting of returned Russian-Americans and of Russians who are studying English.

Although the Moscow News was the first English-language paper here it had a German predecessor in the Moskauer Rundschau, which has appeared weekly since 1929 under the editorship of Dr. Otto Pohl, a former Social Democratic journalist who for a time was Austrian Ambassador in Moscow. The Moskauer Rundschau makes a somewhat more dignified and sedate impression than the Moscow News; its articles are perhaps more scientific and scholarly and less popular in style; and, while it is also politically quite sympathetic with the Soviet régime it refrains from the emotional ecstasies which sometimes appear on the pages of the Moscow News.

Wool Men Unite In South Africa

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NATAL, S. Af.—For the first time, South African wool growers have united in one organization, the National Wool Growers' Association, with representation from all provinces of the Union.

"Apart from gold, the Union's wool industry is today the most important factor in the economic life of our country," said C. E. Orpen, president of the association, at its opening conference.

Mr. Orpen appealed to the farmers not to neglect their sheep and wool owing to a season of depression, but rather to maintain and further enhance South Africa's reputation as a wool-growing country by improving methods of classification and grading of their wool.

HIGH HEELS REPLACE LANCASHIRE CLOGS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON.—Lancashire lasses have taken so largely to high-heeled shoes and silk stockings that a moving picture company which has been visiting that famous British county to make films of mill workers, has had to send to the south of England for a supply of stout wooden-soled clogs for camera models to appear in.

The clog is the traditional footwear of the Lancashire industrial workers, but even the much-talked-of trade depression has not brought them back to popularity. Depression or no depression the mill lasses of Lancashire wear high heels and silk.

CULTURAL LECTURES PROVIDED FOR IN FUND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Determined that the help it can give in arranging cultural lectures shall be used to the fullest advantage, the Manchester Art Gallery committee is reminding authorities in the counties of Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire that it has money available under a fund established by a local benefactor in 1904.

The purpose of this Ogden fund, as it is called, of which the Manchester Art Gallery committee are the trustees, is to encourage the provision of lectures on nature and art.

Champions of the Furrow

Courtesy of Sydney Morning Herald

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AT ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW, AUSTRALIA

First on the Left is "Crystal Tide," Winner of First Prize and Champion of Australia. Next is "Malnlight," Who Came From New Zealand to Take Second Prize. The Other Prize Winners Follow in Order.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The pride of Australia's farms and grazing ranges was assembled in Sydney recently for the Royal Agricultural Show to compete for the championships of the continent.

In Agricultural Hall were displayed all the products of the soil. Particular attention was paid to rice grown on the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area in view of the possibilities it indicated of bringing the vast desert regions under cultivation.

Poultry, cattle and other domestic animals were judged out of doors, the unusually fine examples of Clydesdale stallions attracting considerable comment from the critics and the public in general. Some New Zealand exhibitors participated.

INDIAN CONGRESS NOT 'NATIONAL,' SAYS OFFICIAL

Organization Represents Only Small Fraction of People, Is Claim

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SIMLA, India.—"The so-called Indian National Congress, with its pretentious name, represents only a small fraction of the Indian people," according to Major D. Vanrenan, chairman of the executive committee of the Country League, an agricultural organization that draws its members from the peasantry and zemindar population of the country.

The statement focuses attention on the claims of Congress leaders, who hold that Congress is representative of the Indian people—is, indeed, the only organization active in political India today that can claim to be the peoples' movement.

In Major Vanrenan's opinion no organization is entitled to call itself national unless its composition is largely agrarian, since India is a country whose population is 90 per cent rural; in this regard he implies that Congress is not constituted from an agrarian population.

It is generally conceded in India that Congress derives its membership chiefly in the towns and that the movement has but indirect ramifications in the villages. While many villagers are followers of Mahatma Gandhi they are adherents of his "saintship" rather than his political activities.

In a recently issued manifesto of the Country League it was held that the real basis of any national movement was a spirit of coöperation and compromise between all interests, sections and sects if the prosperity and healthy development of the country was to be achieved. Major Vanrenan holds that the Indian National Congress does not meet this condition.

"As has become well known the Congress has been largely financed by millowners of Bombay and Ahmedabad," says the Major. "The funds provided by them are largely devoted to maintaining a body of volunteers, whose duty is to picket cloth shops which refuse to limit their dealings to cloth manufactured mainly at Bombay and Ahmedabad. By the influence of these millowners and at the expense of the agrarian classes the import duty on imported cloth has been increased to the excessive rate of 20 per cent.

"Moreover, the Congress—which is unfair to Britain (although Britain bears the whole expense of protecting India from invasion by sea, and thus saves India nearly as many crores of rupees as she spends on the defense of her land frontier) and those of the millowners who support the Congress—are directing their policy to spinning cotton of finer counts from much longer stapled cotton than can be grown in India. Of this cotton, larger and larger quantities are beginning to be imported, free of duty, much to the discouragement of the growers of stapled cottons in India.

"It is the opinion of the Country League that everything possible should be done by government to protect India, which is mainly a country of peasant proprietors, against the dumping of agricultural produce by countries where farming is conducted on vast farms by means of machinery, and where the marketing of produce is organized and assisted by the national government."

CANTON TO HAVE GOLD BASIS

HONG KONG, July 6 (AP)—The new National Government at Canton, organized in opposition to the Nationalist Government at Nanking, announced today it would put its currency on a gold basis toward the end of the year.

SCOTS APPROVE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL PLAN

Business Considers It a Constructive Step in Time of Great Need

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDINBURGH.—The formation of a Scottish National Development Council to promote the industries and trades of Scotland is being received enthusiastically throughout the country.

It is not the proposed object of the council to interfere with individual trades or industries, but to deal with such questions as must have a national backing. It is felt a council could focus public opinion and bring the force of opinion of business men and administrators to bear upon the Government.

Besides conferences here, the subject has been discussed by the Perth Rotary Club, and a provisional committee was formed for that district—the Provost and many business men supporting the proposal.

William Watson of Glasgow, an advocate of the council, said that Scotland should follow the example of California. With the characteristics of Scotland, he said, the museum of California of today might be that of Scotland of tomorrow.

Mr. Watson went on to advocate the desirability of attracting to Scotland large American manufacturers who already had the monopoly of the European and Dominion market. "What does it matter," he asked, "whether we use British or American capital so long as we can find work for our unemployed?"

The Marquis of Clydesdale urged the council to take up the development of aviation. Civic authorities, he said, should look ahead and secure sites for municipal airdromes. Edinburgh, he said, had a suitable site available for a civic airdrome. He urged the corporation to procure it. The country north of Edinburgh and Glasgow was not so suitable for airplanes, but most suitable for flying boats to land. To get the islands into closer touch with the mainland should be a primary aim in the development of Scotland, he thought.

The new council is non-party and has a strong backing of business men. It is the general feeling in the country that the council has been formed at a time of great need. Scotland has, it is maintained, been harder hit than England with unemployment—the percentage of unemployed being 26 here compared with England's 19.

Customs collected at Scottish ports have fallen since 1920 from 10 per cent of Britain's total to 5.9 per cent. Agriculture is in a serious condition, and farms are being given up by men who have farmed them for a lifetime. Fishing is suffering from foreign trawlers. In the manufacturing and mining districts of Scotland it was calculated 10 years ago that the gross income per head of the population was 2 shillings above that of England, in the corresponding industries, while today it is £2 less.

Croatian City Plans Electrical Project

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ZAGREB, Jugoslavia.—A new impetus has been given to the electrification of Croatia by the excellent prospects of utilizing natural gas as the motive force for a large new electrical plant. For centuries it has been known that natural gas exists in a district some 100 miles southeast of Zagreb, the chief Croatian city, and during the last two decades a well there has been supplying power for industrial purposes on a small scale. However, new investigations have shown that this source of wealth might be used much more extensively.

Careful study has been made of the whole district, and it seems almost certain that the city of Zagreb will put up an electrical plant in the ga.. field.

Other large new Croatian electric concerns are producing light and power by utilizing the white coal of mountain streams which abound in this part of Jugoslavia.

COST OF LIVING COMES DOWN IN BUCHAREST

Rumanian Capital Begins to Recover From Era of Expansion

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST, Rumania.—The cost of living here has fallen by 18 per cent during the past few months, relieving a situation which was rapidly becoming serious. Bucharest has been one of the most expensive cities of Europe during the past 20 months.

Prices soared during the days of a sliding exchange rate with apparently no end in sight. House rent has been the big item that has worried the family. Following the war Bucharest grew mushroom fashion. Not only did it become the Mecca for many Russians who could not return to their homes, but it became the capital of a nation which had suddenly more than doubled its population.

The business of the new provinces shifted headquarters to Bucharest. A city which had housed some 300,000 inhabitants was called upon to accommodate nearly a million. Farms of a few years ago which bordered the city are centers of fine dwellings today, and swamps and streams have been turned into parks.

Bucharest has tried to imitate Paris in giving buildings in the heart of the city a standard height, usually four stories, but an exception has been made in the case of the International Telephone & Telegraph Company which recently took over all telephones for a period of 20 years. It has secured permission to put up a 10-story office building in the center of the city, within a stone's throw of the King's Palace.

Opposite the new structure two new automats, American style, are being completed. The days of the profiteer are fast disappearing, permitting the employee to live comfortably on his salary.

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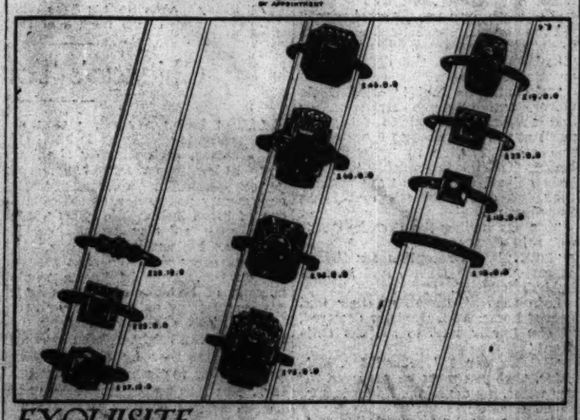

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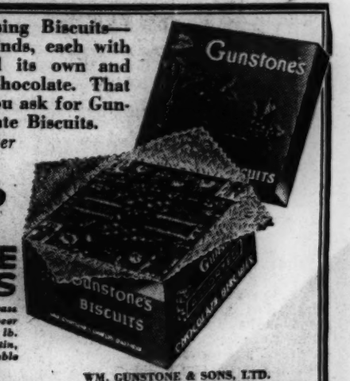

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Dickie White, a Canary King

By AGNES MOORE FRYBERGER

DICKIE WHITE is the proudest little canary you ever saw. He carries his head high and parades around like a king. Perhaps he was born that way and can't help his stride; but those who know Dickie believe he has reason to feel proud, and that's what this story is about.

Dickie has pleasant manners, and he sings with such refined taste that one is sure he came from good canary ancestors. In tracing his lineage, however, someone came across a blot on the family records—for his mother was once a singer in a Canadian barroom.

And how she did sing! But she didn't thrive in the smoky air, and the barkeeper thought it too much bother to bring her fresh water and food, so she was given to a man who was moving to the States.

Now this man, John, loved birds and had several cages in his small cottage. One of his birds, a proud Belgian warbler, seemed pleased with the song of the new canary, so John decided that these two birds might live in the same cage and bring up a family of singers. And these were the parents of Dickie White.

It was a sorrowful world, at first, into which little Dickie was hatched; his mother didn't seem to like him. As each new pin feather sprouted she picked and picked at it till out it came. Then the father began to be unkind to the tiny fellow, pushing the ugly little body about the floor of the cage, as though it was in his way.

But John's wife, Irene, had a kind heart and took the baby canary away from its parents and gave it her most loving care. She taught it to take a bit of hard-boiled egg from the end of a toothpick, though in the beginning she worked patiently for two hours before the bird could overcome its fear.

His Beautiful New Home

Irene visited a beautiful home one day where lived Mr. and Mrs. White and a precious Grandmother. It was a family that seemed to need only a pet like Dickie to make happiness complete. A few days later, Dickie began to strut proudly in his new gold cage, which was placed among the ferns in a sunny alcove. It was a more beautiful world than he had ever imagined, and his heart was so glad that he just sang all the time. His first song began before Daddy White could wake up and say, "Good morning"; and he sang long after the hour when 'tis said honest folks should be in bed. One may easily believe that among Dickie's ancestors were a lark and a nightingale!

When Dickie sings a long concert program, he moves about like a prima donna on a stage—though of course he is only a dramatic tenor. Sometimes one of the family will talk to him and say, "See how high Dickie holds his head when he sings," and he will seem to understand and raise it higher and higher until he stands so straight that he leans backward. And sometimes Dickie chirps a few dainty notes as though coaxing for a seed from Daddy White's tongue; after which he will chirp "Thank you" ever so gently and politely. Of course, all who know about Dickie's hardships in his early home, believe that his songs now come from a grateful heart.

About this time Irene came to call, and she said, "Dickie's songs have brought you much happiness. Are they not worth something to you? If so, why do you not pay him a penny every day for singing, or for every long concert program?"

"And what would Dickie do with the money?" said Mother White.

"Oh, that's easy," said Irene. "When Dickie has a private income and money in the bank, he will have plenty of ways of spending it. For one thing, he might pay for membership in the Animal Rescue League and help other creatures that have a hard time."

Dickie's Savings Bank

So a savings bank was placed near the cage, and it became a kind of "drop-a-penny-in-the-slot-and-get-a-song" arrangement.

Somehow Dickie seemed to understand that he had joined the bankers' association, for he was always ready to get hold of other people's money. He kept his songs right in the front of his mouth, and they rolled out immediately if anyone would stand by his cage and make a few soft sounds to him; and he would keep on singing until he heard the pennies drop into his bank.

When 100 pennies had been dropped into Dickie's bank, formal application for membership in the league was made, and his card, properly filled out by Mother White, was accepted by the executive board. That was in 1927; and ever since that time Dickie has been in good standing, has never abused the privileges of the league, and is a beautiful example of a glad heart that beats gladly for others.

There are other demands, too, upon Dickie's treasury, such as paying a manicurist for professional care of his nails. This is necessary twice a year, and takes two whole dollars for the filing and trimming service.

Dickie's income is now so large that he has become a philanthropist and buys cracked corn for hungry birds that come and sit on the outside of his window sill. He has many of these friends, and they also seem to sing with grateful hearts because of Dickie's kindness to them. On last Thanksgiving Day there was a feast on 10 window sills of the White's home for the out-of-door birds, and the air was filled with joyous singing within and without the home.

Dickie looks upon his gold cage as one does a beautiful house. He associates it with his food, he likes to play in its sandpile; and here he enjoys needed quiet and his longest rest. But the door is kept open during the day, and Dickie is free to fly into the open spaces of his protected world.

When Daddy White unfolds his morning paper, Dickie seems eager also to get its news, and flies quickly to rest on Daddy's hand, where he can pick bits from the paper and chat about it. He then hops up Daddy's arm until the shoulder is reached, where he picks at his master's collar, at his ear; then tugs at a few hairs until he hears Daddy say, "Why, Dickie, you are pulling too hard! Do you want me to be bald-headed? Mother might not think me quite so handsome!" Then Dickie's chirping becomes a tiny song, which grows into a longer song, until everybody in the family is happier for this beginning of the new day. And just because of a friendly little bird!

The Rival in the Mirror

Through flying about his three rooms, Dickie has acquired several amusing habits. One is to sing to his own reflection in a mirror. He will also pick at the bird on the glass and then chirp wild-sounding notes as though to some rival. Then again he will strut proudly in admiration of himself and sing like a pompous hero.

Dickie has never been forced to enter his cage; he comes and goes at will. Long ago, Daddy White broke the springs to the front door so that the little fellow could push it open. When Daddy turns on the radio, or starts the phonograph, Dickie flies to the cabinet, cocks his head on one side, and then he sings too as though in a contest.

Dickie enjoys callers who come to the house, and has a large circle of friends. He will chirp at them and sing for them, with one exception—he does not like the hats of women. Perhaps he thinks them unbecoming; anyhow, he will scold like a bluejay when he sees a lady with a hat approach him, and will refuse to sing until it is removed.

One day a neighbor came to call, bringing her quilt blocks for a sewing "bee." She arranged the tiny bits of cloth into piles convenient for matching colors in her design, but Dickie, who was flying about the room was attracted by the pretty pieces and soon he had the orderly piles toppled over, and their colors were hopelessly mixed. Selecting a particularly bright piece with red, white and blue sritpes he carried it in his bill to a distant corner, where, perched on a chairback, he waved it like a tiny flag, looking for all the world like a feathered patriot. He held the piece of cloth first in one claw, then in the other, and then in his bill—delighted, no doubt, yet wondering what he should do with it.

"Dickie would probably like to build a nest and use the cloth as a beautiful rug," said our neighbor.

Dickie has a beautiful bath tub which is quite roomy and gives him much pleasure. He enjoys his morning plunge as well as any pampered veteran. When he stands on the rim and first looks at the water, he chirps a bit as if to say, "I wonder if it is too hot, or too cold; but it is probably all right, for Mother White has never yet made a mistake."

It would seem as though Dickie had heard about folks who sing in their bath, for he is in his best vocal mood at this time. While standing on the rim, just before wetting his feathers, he sings a short song, as if in happy anticipation; and a much longer song when the bath is over, as if in happy memory.

The beautiful songs of Dickie White have not been recorded for the joy of future generations, as they deserve to be; but a sketch of his life is not complete without some attempt at their description. When Dickie gives a full recital, he has 12 different styles which a music critic might say were akin to the folk song, the art song, and unmistakably the operatic aria with its coloratura embroideries.

Alas, no one has translated Dickie's songs into the English language, but at times it seems as though these words are heard:

The world is a lovely place to be!
 Tweelery—ee! Eelery—ee!
It fills my heart with tuneful glee,
And I sing and sing for I am free
 From fears and tears.
 Tweelery—ee! Eelery—ee!
 Tweelery—eelery—eelery—ee!
My lady is lovely as she can be!
 Tweelery—ee! Eelery—ee!

She brings fresh water and seeds for me,
And sand as pure as sand of the sea
 On its silvery shores.
 Tweelery—ee! Eelery—ee!
 Tweelery—eelery—eelery—ee!

The Little Gentlemen

When it's half an hour to bedtime, and it seems quite clear to you
That to wander in the open is the nicest thing to do,
And the moon is rising slowly through the chimney pots, it's then
That you see the shirt fronts gleaming of the Little Gentlemen.

You linger by a doorstep, and you're not a bit concerned
If when you give a greeting it's not properly returned,
For you know that in the moonlight they are so preoccupied
That they'll merely look right through you if you're slow to step aside.

One slips across your pathway. He is silent, dark and slim.
He is on important business, so it's no good stopping him.
But another glances at you with a condescending eye,
And, if you are persistent, he might gurgle in reply—
'Though not really worth his notice are such things as you and me—
There are little MOTHS to look at! there are little GNATS to see!

But it's pleasant in the moonlight on a balmy evening, when
It shines upon the shirt fronts of the Little Gentlemen.

Nina K. Brisley

Indoor Gardening

IT was Saturday, and raining! The children were sadly disappointed for Bab, Betty and Bob had looked forward to working in their gardens with Mother. Each had a little patch all his own to tend and care for and the privilege of saying what he would plant. And now, of course, gardening was quite impossible.

"Dear me," said Mother, "it looks as if the rainy day had come inside, too. We'll have to make some sunshine of our own, and perhaps we can do some indoor gardening, too."

The three children looked up at this and it seemed that a tiny little ray of sunshine was trying to break through, when Bob asked, "But wouldn't we get things kind of muddy, Mother?"

"No, indeed," laughed Mother, "but first we'll go to the attic for our supplies." In the attic, Mother told Bob to get a big box from the corner, and when it was opened, the children found that it was filled with seed and plant catalogues of other years, and bright-colored pictures of flowers and vegetables from seed packages.

"What shall we do next, Mother?" Betty asked expectantly. They all knew that Mother had some lovely plan.

"Well," said Mother, "suppose you each make a garden. I'll give you some large pieces of wrapping paper and then you can cut out the pictures of the plants and flowers you like best and arrange a garden, pasting them in place. There are many kinds of gardens to make: rock gardens, flower gardens, vegetable gardens or even a farm or park. A water lily garden is nice, too, and then you might have an orchard also.

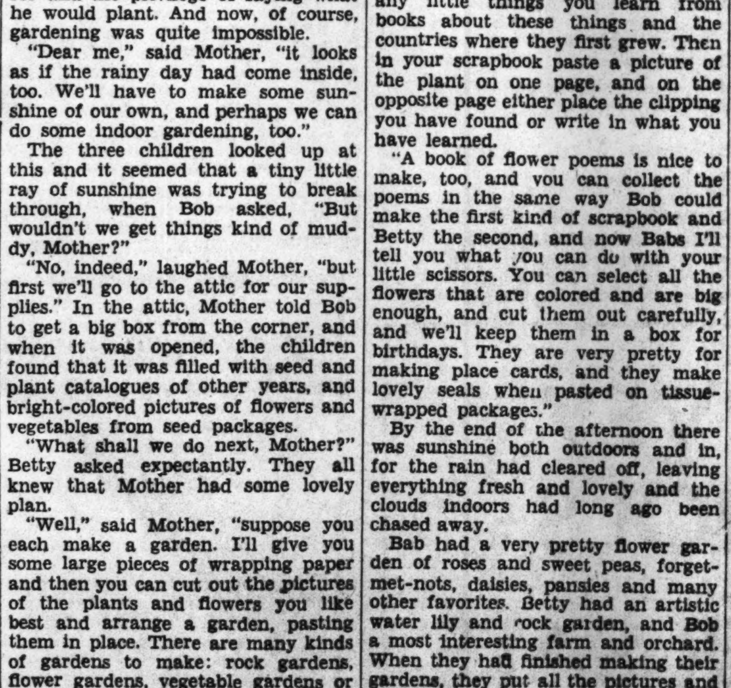
"These gardens you will probably finish today, but the pictures that are left can be saved for another time and you can make very interesting scrapbooks with them. Watch the magazines, which often have little bits about vegetables and flowers, and begin to collect these, or write down any little things you learn from books about these things and the countries where they first grew. Then in your scrapbook paste a picture of the plant on one page, and on the opposite page either place the clipping you have found or write in what you have learned.

"A book of flower poems is nice to make, too, and you can collect the poems in the same way Bob could make the first kind of scrapbook and Betty the second, and now Babs I'll tell you what you can do with your little scissors. You can select all the flowers that are colored and are big enough, and cut them out carefully, and we'll keep them in a box for birthdays. They are very pretty for making place cards, and they make lovely seals when pasted on tissue-wrapped packages."

By the end of the afternoon there was sunshine both outdoors and in, for the rain had cleared off, leaving everything fresh and lovely and the clouds indoors had long ago been chased away.

Bab had a very pretty flower garden of roses and sweet peas, forget-me-nots, daisies, pansies and many other favorites. Betty had an artistic water lily and rock garden, and Bob a most interesting farm and orchard. When they had finished making their gardens, they put all the pictures and catalogues they had not used back into the box ready for another afternoon of indoor gardening and all agreed they had had a very happy day.

Sunbeam Puzzle



The Letters in This Quotation Are Incorrectly Spaced but in Their Right Order. Change the Spacing and Read a Quotation From a Famous Man Whose Last Name Can Be Spelled With the Letters Found in the Squares.

The Happy Hollisters

Hollisterville

IT HAD seemed such a simple thing to the Hollister children to offer to keep house all by themselves while mother and dad visited relatives in another state. At first mother thought the children would not be able to manage the house properly for so many days, but father finally persuaded her that it would not hurt them to try, and grandmother offered to stay with them at night.

Things went along smoothly at first, but now that Saturday morning had come, Pauline looked at the breakfast dishes, thought of the unmade beds upstairs, and the dusty, disordered rooms, and sighed with discouragement. A house was like a clock, she decided—when the end of the week came, someone must wind it up.

The boys had promised to help, but the moment breakfast was over and grandmother had gone, Jim began working on his stamp book, and Jerry hurried to his work bench in the cellar. To every one of Pauline's urgent reminders, the boys made some procrastinating reply.

The house seemed strangely quiet and lonely without mother's cheery voice, and tears of discouragement started to gather in Pauline's eyes. However, she was too wise to waste her time in crying, so she tried to think of some way to help her brothers remember that this was their job as well as hers.

With sudden inspiration she cried, "Jerry! Jim! Bonnie! Come to the kitchen right away! I've thought of a game!"

Jim left his stamps reluctantly, but at the mention of a game, Jerry and Bonnie hurried up the cellar stairs.

"Let's pretend our house is a village" cried Pauline.

"What'll we call it?" questioned Jim, becoming interested.

"I know!" said Jerry. "Hollisterville!"

Pauline's New Game

"All right," agreed Pauline, glad the boys were interested. "First, we must have a mayor," she went on thoughtfully, remembering her civics class. "I'm oldest, and Mother really left me in charge, so I guess its right for me to be mayor."

"And I'll run the highway department," offered Jerry eagerly.

"All right," replied Pauline, "but remember that the floors and rugs and the walks outside are the highways, and it's your job to clean them!"

"Sure," agreed Jerry. "What's your job, Jim?"

"Chief of police!" said Jim, importantly.

Pauline laughed, and then looked perplexed. "You've got to do your share of the work, Jim, and what good is a policeman in cleaning up the house?"

"He can keep order," said Jerry. "He can dust, and make beds, and help with the dishes."

"That's fair," admitted Pauline.

"I want to do something, too," begged little Bonnie.

"But what can you do?" questioned the others.

"I can empty the garbage," offered Bonnie confidently.

"Of course you can, and the waste baskets, too! We'll call you the Rubbish Collector," suggested Jerry.

"Let's hurry and get the housework finished before Grandmother comes this afternoon. She'll be surprised, because I heard her tell Mother that we wouldn't keep the house clean!" laughed Pauline.

"But we must have a sign first," insisted Jim, remembering the one he had noticed on the station platform when Mother and Dad took the train.

So while Jim and Jerry printed "HOLLISTERVILLE" on a piece of board and fastened it over the kitchen door, Pauline and Bonnie made big pasteboard badges for all of them. When the badges were pinned on, the officials of Hollisterville began cleaning up the town.

The Mayor cleaned out the refrigerator and washed the dishes, while the Highway Department marshaled dust mop and vacuum cleaner and gave every highway and byway in Hollisterville a thorough cleaning. The Chief of Police ascended the stairs and shouted "Order!" while he gave the pillows on the beds a vigorous punching, and later he wielded the duster in the same determined manner. The Rubbish Collector donned an old hat of Father's and busily attended to newspapers and rubbish of all kinds.

"Well, well, have you children finished all the work?" cried Grandmother, incredulously, when she returned. As she made a tour of inspection, Jim and Jerry explained about Hollisterville. "You've done the work really well!" she exclaimed, much pleased. "That proves you are good citizens."

Being good citizens kept everybody busy, and happy, too, and almost before they knew it, Sunday arrived, and they began counting the hours before Mother and Dad would arrive.

But what a dismal, rainy day it was! As they sat down to the Sunday dinner Grandmother had helped them prepare, Pauline sighed. "I wish we had company for dinner," she said.

Uncle Oliver

Almost at the same moment, there were footsteps on the back porch. Someone stepped inside and called, "Am I in time for dinner?" and in walked Uncle Oliver!

Everyone shouted for joy. "How did you happen to come today? Who told you we were alone?" cried the children, smothering him with hugs and kisses. But Uncle Oliver did not seem to hear that question, although he gave Grandmother a knowing look.

Of course dinner was as jolly as could be after that, for Uncle Oliver always told stories and kept everybody laughing. He inquired about the sign over the kitchen door, and, chuckling over the explanation, he said, "I see that I'll be unable to remain in this town without working. Please, Mrs. Mayor, haven't you some sort of a job for a poor, honest man?"

The children laughed, but he looked so dejected that Bonnie was troubled. "Couldn't he wash the dishes?" she questioned, gravely.

"Of course he could!" cried Uncle Oliver, and although Grandmother and Pauline objected to setting a guest at work, he donned a big apron and asked Pauline to write on his badge, "Official Dishwasher." Everybody helped, and while they worked, they talked of Mother's and Dad's homecoming.

"It's like having the President visit us," said Pauline.

"Let's plan a reception for them," suggested Uncle Oliver, and a great hubbub followed.

Late that afternoon, as their taxi neared home, Mrs. Hollister declared, "I can hardly wait to see the children!"

"Neither can I!" echoed Mr. Hollister, "but you must be prepared for the worst, my dear—the house is sure to be a mess!"

"I suppose so," agreed Mrs. Hollister, "for I cautioned Mother to leave all the work to the children."

As they alighted from the taxi, they were surprised to be greeted by Uncle Oliver, but before they could question him, he carried their luggage inside, and cried impressively, "The reception committee awaits you!"

Immediately there was a blare of music from Jerry's bugle and Jim's harmonica, and Bonnie threw herself into her mother's arms, bearing with her a huge bouquet labeled, "For the Best Lady of the Land."

"May I present the Mayor of Hollisterville?" said Uncle Oliver with mock dignity, taking Pauline by the hand, "and the Commissioner of Highways," presenting Jerry, "and last, but not least," pointing to Jim, "the Honorable Chief of Police!"

What a commotion there was of laughter and hugs and kisses, but when it had subsided, Grandmother said, "I should like to conduct our distinguished guests on a tour of inspection about Hollisterville."

As Mr. and Mrs. Hollister went from room to room, all spotless and orderly, and listened to "Pauline did this," or "The boys did that," they smiled, first with astonishment, then with gratitude.

When they returned to the living room, Mother produced several mysterious-looking packages, and Father said, most impressively, "Honorable citizens of Hollisterville, you have made us very happy, and we wish to present these little gifts. But first, we want to tell you that we think Hollisterville is the cleanest and best-ordered town, and altogether the nicest town—for its age and size—in the whole wide world.'

"Hurrah! Hurrah!" cried the citizens of Hollistervile, and gleefully pounced upon the packages.

B. H. G.

Cloud Ships

Whenever I find, on looking out,
That the wind is blowing hard,
—If Dinah Lou's nowhere about—
I hurry to my back yard.
And over the fence to a lovely place
That no one else has found;
I never see a single face
And scarcely hear a sound.
This is my observation tower,
Where I lie on the grass
Flat on my back, hour by hour,
Watching the cloud ships pass.

CHARLOTTE CHAMPENOIS

High Wishing

I long to sail high
In an aeroplane.

I am wishing and wishing
And wishing again.

In an aeroplane
I could touch the sky

And gather clouds
While winging by.

I want to go flying
Around the stars,

To run and play
With children in Mars,

Or swaying above
The purple sea

To visit China
In time for tea.

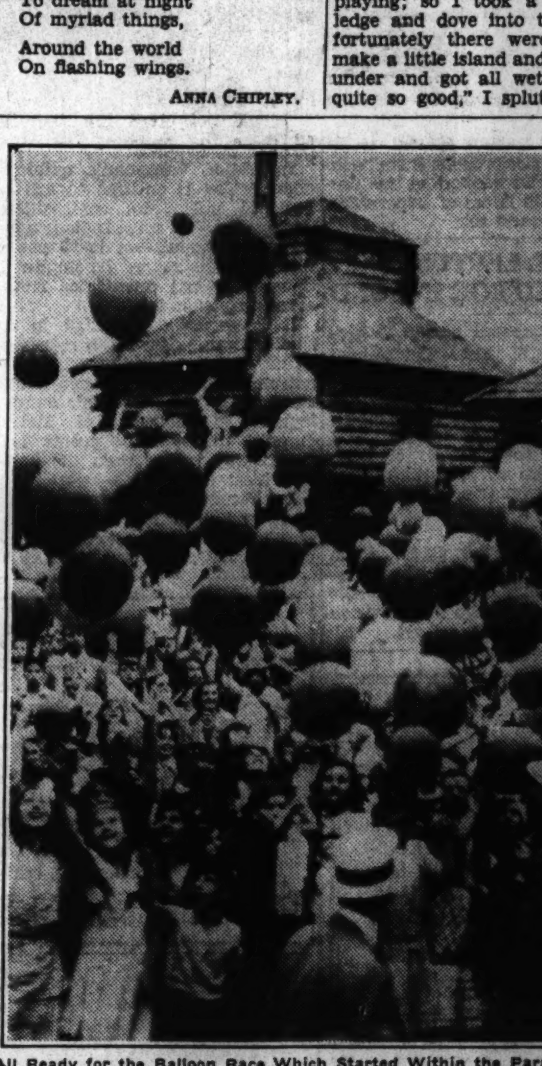
I could dance a jig
In the town of Cork

And home again
In gay New York

To dream at night
Of myriad things,

Around the world
On flashing wings.

ANNA CHIPLEY.



All Ready for the Balloon Race Which Started Within the Parade Grounds of the Replica of Fort Dearborn in Chicago.

Chicago's Toy Balloon Race

LOUISE had never never seen so many toy balloons before. Of course, each summer she had at least two or three balloons of her own—sometimes a cherry red one, or a canary yellow one, or sometimes one of those huge white rubber balloons with rainbow streaks on it almost as big as herself. Then, too, she had often seen the man standing on the corner holding a whole bouquet of balloons of many colors, but even he had only a dozen or two.

This night she saw hundreds of these beautiful bright-colored balls all gathered together by children who were getting ready for a big balloon race. The race was to start inside the parade ground of Fort Dearborn in Chicago, but the children themselves were not going to run. They were just going to let go of their balloons all at the same time and see which balloon would sail away the farthest distance.

Louise was given a big yellow one. Some of the others were purple, or orange, or blue, or red. Each one had a ticket fastened on the string with a different number on it so that when people found the tickets they could write back and tell how many miles the balloon had traveled.

"Now be good and go very far," one boy told his blue balloon, which was bobbing at the top of its string wanting to get started.

"Be sure that you don't come down until you have gone over many houses and hills and lakes," another girl was telling her balloon.

When all was ready and everybody was inside the fort, the boy next to Louise couldn't wait any longer, or perhaps the string slipped, but anyway his orange balloon went sailing up all alone. He was sorry, too, because he really wanted it to go with the others.

At last the signal sounded, and everybody let go their strings and shouted "Good by" to their precious toys. The beautiful balloons all sailed up together out of the fort. They kept going higher. Then a strong wind came along and turned them toward the north along the lake shore.

"Be sure to go fast." "Hurry up Sally." The children were all shouting and jumping up and down and waving their hands as the balloons kept gliding farther and farther away. Like a swarm of bees, or a school of fish, they all stayed together in a little company and looked like small black dots among the clouds.

Louise watched her yellow one until it went so far and looked so tiny that she could not distinguish it from the others.

"Where do you suppose they will come down?" "I wonder who will find mine?" the children were asking each other. "Maybe mine will come down in a nice wood and get caught on a tree near a bird's nest," Louise said on her way home. "Oh, perhaps it will fall in a pasture where horses and cows are eating their breakfast. Or possibly it will swing down in a little town and some boy or girl will find it on the way to school."

Mail Bag

Durban, Natal, South Africa

Dear Editor:

We have a rabbit, who delights in getting into mischief. Among our other pets are two cats, lots of canaries and some poultry. I am 11 years of age and in standard IV. Our school is only about a minute's walk from the beach. While we work we can hear the waves breaking on the shingle.

Our Town Hall is considered to be the second most beautiful building in Africa. In it are a museum and art gallery. The museum contains the majority of Africa's wild animals, such as the elephant, the rhinoceros, the hippopotamus, and the giraffe. In the art gallery there are many beautiful paintings and statues.

Audrey T.

London, England

My dear Auntie Sponge:

Having heard so much about you and little Buzzy, I felt I wanted to share a wonderful game, that I have discovered, with you. I have not found a kitten this side of the Atlantic who likes to play as I do—which puzzles me, as I think it is simply splendid.

But first I must introduce myself. My name is Kittikins and I belong to my little mistress, Betty, who is five years old. She says I am a mischievous bundle of black-and-white fluff; and I am the despair of my very sedate mother, Dimpsey, who cannot imagine how a kitten of hers can be so undignified and frivolous. My tail is extremely fluffy and gives me lots of fun. I try to catch it, but when I turn to pounce on the place where I last saw it, I find it has jumped round behind me! Does your tail elude you like that, or are you too grown up to play and pretend it is another kitten to chase and romp with?

One day I discovered the bathroom. Little Betty was having a bath and had forgotten to shut the door tight. I squeezed through and jumped up on to the flat ledge and walked carefully along. The rising steam was a splendid thing to chase. Balancing on three paws, I patted the whisps and tried to brush them aside. Darting here and there, and patting more vigorously, I was having a great time until—suddenly—I lost my footing and —splash—I found myself sitting on the knees of the little bather!

I was so surprised at the unexpected wetting that I did not have time to feel annoyed. I touched the water surface and it sprang back in small sprays at me! "What a marvelous find!" I purred to my mistress.

Two wet arms lifted me out of the bath, but I had found a new and wonderful game I wanted to go on playing; so I took a leap onto the ledge and dove into the water. Unfortunately there were no knees to make a little island and my head went under and got all wet! "This is not quite so good," I spluttered, shaking the drips off my whiskers and nose.

My greatest delight now is to be allowed to sit on the edge (while Little Betty is in the bath), where I chase the curly steam and play with the drips on the side. But if I get the slightest chance, I jump into the water and pat it hard and then watch the spray try and get on my whiskers.

Do you know if Buzzy ever did anything half so exciting?

This is all quite true and I wanted to find out if any other kitten had discovered what fun it is.

Love to you and please remember me to Snubs.

Your affectionate nephew,
Kittikins.

Carmel-by-the-Sea, California

Dear Editor:

I have enjoyed reading the letters that have been sent in to the Mail Bag and would enjoy hearing from boys about 10 or 11 years of age who are living in the far corners of the globe, especially those who would like to trade postage stamps with me.

When collectors of other countries write me or send me stamps of their countries in exchange, I will send them only perfect stamps of my own country in return. I am going over thousands of our stamps in order to have enough perfect ones on hand when I begin to receive the letters from Mail Bag readers. If they wish I will be glad to send my stamps first and they can send me in exchange good stamps of their country.

I shall be happy to tell those who write me much about my city and country. My home is right on the beach, which is of beautiful pure white sand.

Houston H.

Lincoln Park, New Jersey

Dear Editor:

I should like to have a little girl friend in England, so I am inclosing a letter to Kathleen B. of Oldbury, England. I would thank you so much for forwarding it.

We live up here on what is called Hook Mountain. It is very beautiful up here in the hills. My brother and I and two little girl cousins have to go eight miles to the Christian Science Sunday School in Mountain Lakes and we love it so much.

Everything is beautiful now, the flowers are all in bloom. A scarlet tananger has built his nest in one of the dogwood trees near my uncle's studio. We like to watch him; he is so bright and pretty. I am 10 years old.

With love to you,
Roberta Davis O.

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Betty A. (8), Wagga, N. S. W., Australia.—Especially from New Zealand, Canada and the United States.
Robin F. (8), Northport, N. Y.
Frances C. (8), Larchmont, N. Y.
Marilyn M. (9), Los Angeles, Calif.
Virginia B. (10), Springfield, Mo.—Interested in stamps.
Jenette R. (10), Los Angeles, Calif.
Aeline M. (10), Los Angeles, Calif.
Betty B. (11), Erie, Pa.—Especially from Iowa, Italy and Spain.
Kathleen T. (11), Los Angeles, Calif.

Boys

Duane R. (9), Reno, Nev. (Please send in your street address, Duane.—Ed.)
Wesley A. (10), Wagga, N. S. W., Australia.—From Canada and the United States.
Donald S. (11), Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—Interested in nature; collecting autographs and stamps.

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1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries (with the exception of Great Britain) the rate is 5 cents.

A True Toad Story

Once upon a time, as the fairy stories say, only this happens to be a true tale, the father of a small family of three found a baby toad on a busy road. He rescued the little fellow, carefully carried him home, and placed him in a small fern case in the window.

The toad seemed to like his new surroundings, and you may be sure the children loved to have him. They used to tap on the glass window when taking him food, and he used to pop out from his hiding-place at once and feed from their hands. They often stroked his head and he loved to be so caressed.

During the winter he buried himself under some moss, and went to sleep until the warm days of spring came. The children were very amused to discover him trying to take off his coat, in other words, to shed his skin. After vigorous efforts on his part the difficult task was accomplished and they were surprised to see him quickly lick up his cast-off garment! He looked very smart in his new spring garb.

He lived with the family many years until the children grew up and left for other homes. When, at last, the house changed hands, the incoming tenants were just as glad to have the pet as his old friends had been.

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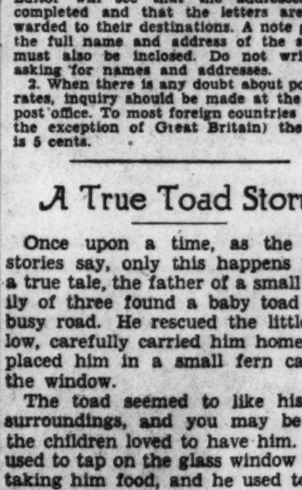

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THE HOME FORUM

The Rabbit Nicholas

NEVER conspire with a little boy to buy a small white rabbit for a dollar on the day before he goes to camp for the summer.

It is true I managed to get out of the scrape I thus brought upon myself, and without distressing either rabbit or boy; but it was a touch-and-go business and I should not want to experience it again.

It is a lamentable characteristic of both my boy and me that we are frequently seized with determination to own small, furry animals before we have any idea how we are going to keep them. We have been fortunate, to date, in not getting either ourselves or the animals into trouble; but, if we persist, we both realize that some day a situation will arise with which we are unable to cope.

We really did not intend to buy a rabbit. We never do intend to buy these little things. It is sad that they always come under our gaze during our more susceptible moments.

We had gone, in this instance, to a pet shop to try and engage a Maltese kitten for some friends who wished to take possession in October. The man in the shop was doubtful; it seems Maltese kittens have a reluctance about being engaged for any particular time. We had just reached the point in the discussion where the man was willing to take our names and see what he could do when the rabbit hopped out at us from under a shelf, and began enchantingly to nibble our shoes.

Now I have never been closely acquainted with rabbits, but this one immediately seemed irresistible. He was about five inches long. His absurd tail, and his quaint eyes, his immense, floppy ears and remarkable array of whiskers were altogether engaging. I do not know why something doesn't stop us at such times, but we both exclaimed, "Oh, we must have him."

We live in an apartment that does not include accommodations for rabbits. We have a cat, and some of the exercises I have to go through to get hospitality which is acceptable to that cat when we are both away should be lesson enough against owning a rabbit.

But, lackaday, we asked the man if he would sell the rabbit. I have to laugh now. "If" he would sell it! Yes, he would sell it. For a dollar. We were on the way to the movies; so we paid for the rabbit and said we would come back; but then we couldn't sit in the movies for thinking how much fun it would be to have a rabbit, so we left and went back to claim it.

The general plan was to get a box and cover it with wire netting. It must be a roomy box to let the rabbit run around. We must find a way to keep the cat from sitting and staring the rabbit into a state of gloomy discomfort.

Still, none of these things seemed insurmountable. We were so pleased with owning a rabbit.

During the search in the cellar of the building for some odds and ends of boxes for a selection, I looked around to see where the box could be put. I then had what, it seems to me, is a singularly brilliant idea. I would clear out a bookshelf, too high for the cat to conduct a "strafe" on the rabbit, put in a carpet of paper, and a shallow dish for water, and cover the front with window screening. And there the rabbit would live in comfort and security.

This we did. We played for a while with him, and fed him, then he seemed tired, and wished to rest.

The cat was overcome at the whole spectacle. At first he could hardly believe his eyes. He gazed at me to learn if it could be. He advanced wearily and sniffed at this outlandish creature that hopped over the floor, flopping its mad ears; we were ready for any eventuality. But the rabbit was in command. When the cat got in the rabbit's way, the rabbit simply pushed the cat, twenty times its size, out of the way, and went sailing on about its business. Finally the cat, appalled at such goings on, sniffed haughtily, and completely nonplussed, departed to sleep in another room.

It was not until the rabbit had resided with us for several hours and we had really settled down to being rabbit owners that it suddenly came to me that, on the morrow, which was my son's day for departing to camp, I should be left alone with the rabbit.

I have schooled myself to be painstaking about caring for the cat, within the cramped limits of our abode. It takes twenty minutes of highly concentrated activity each morning, but we converse during it, and I am content.

But I did not know about a rabbit. After all, it seemed far more than merely the care of one more small animal. I grew uneasy.

My son wore a complacent, pleased look which I, alas! changed to one of gloomy apprehension by saying, experimentally: "You know, if it turns out that the rabbit doesn't like it here, or doesn't get on well, I shall have to find someone who will give it a good home; so you will be prepared for that, won't you? though I shall try my best to keep it."

I knew that there was something a little shabby about that; I was ashamed. But suddenly he exclaimed, "I know. I'll take him to camp with me!"

I'm afraid I didn't counsel much hesitation; I was too attracted by the prospect of being able to retreat from what was, after all, an inexpedient position for me to have taken, single-handed ownership of a rabbit. I seized, therefore, upon the idea.

"Telephone to Mr. Evans. Ask him if you can."

A long distance call was small enough price to pay for a way out of the box I was in.

We were both overjoyed when the camp owner shouted through the telephone, "Sure, bring him along! The more the merrier!" I quieted my conscience with the thought that, at camp, there would be room for a spacious outdoor hutch, plenty of grass, and that the rabbit, being of tame inclinations, would probably get to be a camp pet with permission to go and come among the cabins as he pleased.

It was a narrow squeak. It served me right to have had a few minutes of discomfort over the fortunes of the rabbit which had not, after all, asked to stay with me. Oh, he would be all right; but I? My life would have to be entirely reshaped to conform to his. I would always be wondering if he had enough water; whether his diet was right, watching him to see if he flourished or wondering why his ears drooped.

But I had been lifted out of my dangerous position, by a combination of eventualities better than I deserved, for ever acquiring a rabbit with no visible means of taking care of him.

So the scene in the morning, when it came time for departing to camp, became as good as a play.

All the luggage was assembled. The immense bag of golf clubs, the fishing rod, tennis racket and some long parcels having to do with Fourth of July fireworks.

The complicated lunch, which would doubtless be eaten to the last crumb before ever the train was out of the railroad yards, with four hours to go.

The cardboard box, three by four, others containing more fireworks, some baseball shoes of an antiquity that makes them, so I am told, more precious than rubies; a few battered tennis balls, and an equally valuable baseball glove, a greasy, dirty affair to which use, however, has imparted what I have likewise learned is a priceless "hole."

A hand bag containing enough clothes for a couple of days, in case the trunk goes on a temporary trip of its own.

And then the rabbit, in his cardboard box, with the little ration of lettuce, and the two holes at either end to give him air. As we were about to leave the house, I said: "Er—do you think you'd better tell the boys in the car about the rabbit? Why don't you let him rest on the train?"

To this I received no reply. You don't talk when a beatific haze is on you. Still, I hoped the words would make a belated impact on his thought when the train got under way; after all, a rabbit would lead quite a life in a car inhabited by fifty or sixty little boys.

Through the car windows I watched the boys piling into their seats and arranging their luggage. Little boys and middle-sized boys, all talking, all flushed and laughing; bound for the great adventure of camp, with pines singing at night, and stars to come down close when you sleep on the trail, and a bath with soap only once a week, and grand food, and stories by the camp fire, and the strange and never-to-be-forgotten ceremonies of Indian tribal initiations.

And then at the last, as the conductor gave his signal, I saw a little boy by a window look up to the luggage rack and point; and I saw a gray flanneled arm reach up and fetch down a cardboard box. . . .

And the two began to talk. M.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Heartsease

Yander Mis' Pansy,
  down in de bo'der,
She stay right to home
  en keep huh house in order;
She's allers pleased ter hab you stop
  en pass de time o' day,
En mek you feel you's mighty glad
  you come along dat way.
She ain' one fo' runnin' 'roun'
  dis-away or dat;
She seem ter say,—"Now, do set down
  an res' yo' hat!"

—VIRGINIA WOODWARD CLOUD, in "From an Old Garden."

In Vittorio's Shop

Whenever Mr. Weatherby descended the five steps from Elm Street into Vittorio's shop, there fell upon him the same mantle of mild pleasure. Though the length of Elm Street—where, strangely enough, was no trace of greenery—might be glaring with hard sunlight between the hard brick walls, Vittorio's shop was always cool, a dim and refreshing cave, withdrawn from the reflected heat of the pavements. To ascend into the high seat, while Tony shined his shoes, was to be enthroned above a scene that always gave Mr. Weatherby a little thrill of delight.

Almost always there were one or two children standing before the low counter. Sometimes it was a single child, standing storklike on one leg while Vittorio repaired a shoe, or again two or three watching Vittorio tapping his hammer, listening to the soft flow of his conversation. For Vittorio knew the secret of talking to small children, so that he never lacked for company as he labored.

Today, as Tony shined his shoes, Mr. Weatherby watched Vittorio's present company, a little girl in a faded gingham dress, her freckled face grave as she watched Vittorio with her sea-blue eyes, the two pigtails demure along the back of her dress. And, as he watched, Mr. Weatherby became suddenly aware of the heavy perfume of roses, drifting through the sharp tang of leather that filled the shop. A shadow slanted across the dimness of the floor from the feet of a lady who carried a suede pump in one hand and a bunch of yellow roses in the other, as she faced Vittorio's quick attention.

But it was the little girl in the faded gingham dress that Mr. Weatherby was watching. Her gaze was upon the bunch of yellow roses, and in the sea-blue eyes was frank, childish longing. The lady stood watching Vittorio as he made the small repairs on the suede pump. The little girl, with her eyes upon the roses, was tapping the floor with her toe. Mr. Weatherby watched them both expectantly, remaining in his high seat, though Tony was standing to one side waiting for him to descend. To Mr. Weatherby the atmosphere of Vittorio's shop was so charged with expectancy that he could not break the spell till there came the rounding out of incident which he felt must be hovering upon the eager threshold.

The little girl was tapping more vigorously now, in a repetitive cadence that Mr. Weatherby felt was not by any mere chance; and, as she tapped, her eyes were fastened upon the roses.

The little girl broke the spell of silence that flowed about the muffled tapping of Vittorio's hammer. "I can tap," she declared eagerly.

"Yes," Vittorio put in, "she can dance ver' good."

"Would you dance for us now?" the lady of the suede pump and the yellow roses asked graciously.

The child, with her eyes still upon the flowers, nodded her head. Yet she made no move to start her performance.

Mr. Weatherby saw that the ice must be broken. He knew that the offer he was making would not be acceptable. But, as an offer, it might start the proper bidding. "Would you dance for a penny?" he asked.

The child shook her head quickly. "No," Vittorio said almost reprovingly. "It is not right for her to dance for pennies." He glanced sidewise at the bunch of yellow roses.

The lady suddenly became aware of the child's hungry gaze. "For a rose?" she asked. "Would you dance for a rose?"

The nod of the child's head came with the breaking of a smile on her face. "East side, west side," she hummed softly, and Vittorio's shop became merry with the rhythmic clatter of her feet. The two pigtails that trailed down the faded gingham back flapped joyously with the motion of her dancing. With her face fixed in the same ecstatic smile, the child went through her performance, her eyes held by her reward.

She came to the end of "East side, west side," with a flurry of tapping amidst a round of applause from her audience. The lady of the suede pump extracted two long-stemmed beauties from the bunch of yellow roses, tendering them as politely as though the little girl were a great artist.

"If you'll wait a few minutes," the little girl said as she backed toward the door, her freckled nose in the yellow roses, "I'll be back. I'll be back just as soon as I put them in water." She danced up the five steps into the hot glare of Elm Street, the two roses glowing like gold in the sunshine.

Vittorio gazed after her, his face warm and shining. "Ah," he said softly, "to dance for roses. To dance for roses." He shook his head slowly, a smile hovering about the corners of his mouth. Still smiling, he handed the lady her suede pump, picking up the coin from the counter.

"I can't wait till the dancer returns," the lady said, as she extracted another two roses from her bunch. "But she'll know that I remember, and you shall pretend that you repair shoes for roses. That will be almost like dancing for them."

"Si! Si!" Vittorio bounced up from his seat behind the counter. "Grazie, Señora! Thank you! Thank you! Ah, now I have been paid in gold."

Mr. Weatherby stepped down from his high seat as Tony came forward with a milk bottle filled with water. As he paid for his shine, he caught the full fragrance of the two roses on the counter. Vittorio dropped the coin into the cash register where it fell with a sharp ring; but his eyes were upon the yellow roses. Mr. Weatherby mounted the five steps to Elm Street, his face set toward the office, in his nostrils a remaining tang of leather that was shot through with the warm perfume of roses.

Gloriole

"All light is beautiful,"
A poet said;
"Whether it be
The scarf of dawn
Trailing rosy-red,
Or the misty veil
Of twilight
About the old
Day's head."

JEAN CROSSE HANSEN.

Boy and Dolphin: By Verrocchio

Reading Aloud

We venture to recall and to commend a very helpful practice, which, to a considerable extent, has fallen into disuse. We refer to the practice of reading aloud.

There is no finer aid to the charm and music which resides in literature in its various forms than this practice, which is as old as literature itself. The art of printing has done much to dull our literary perception. Words have a double value: that which resides in the sense, and that which resides in the sound. We miss much of the charm if the eye is made to do duty also for the ear, for the words bereft of their vocal force are but half alive on the printed page. The music of poetry when repeated only to the inward ear comes merely as a faint echo. If poetry is musical speech, if it owes much of its beauty, its magic, the peculiar power of stirring the feelings, and of arousing the imagination, to its verbal facility, and its varied melodies of meter and rhyme, then the full significance as poetry can be appreciated only when it addresses us through the ear. The silent perusal of the printed page will leave one of its principal secrets unsurprised.

It is a fact but little remembered today that throughout the Greek period and far into the days of the Roman Empire, down to the third and fourth centuries of our own era, the custom survived of reading both prose and poetry, not silently, but aloud and in company. Indeed, before literature had entered into partnership with commerce, when she was cultivated for her own sake, the publication of a piece of literature consisted in its being read by the author to an assembled company of invited guests. . . .

Therefore, we should make it a practice to read aloud. We should start off by reading at the long breath, and as persuasively as possible. We should not, at first, pause to indicate some particular beauty by repeating the line before we proceed; we should read straight through to the end, and then recur to particular beauties. In that way we shall allow our author, whether it be Chaucer, Shakespeare, Spenser, Milton, Bunyan, Tennyson, Browning or Masefield to have their own way, and as a result we shall find that we have gained a new revelation of the writer's personality. At the same time, we shall have discovered that the golden key of the voice enables us to unlock the inner shrines of literature.—From "The Art of Reading," by HENRY GUPPY.

Lullaby

Softly now the burn is rushing,
Every lark its song is hushing,
On the moor thick rest is falling,
Just one heather-blade is calling—
Calling, calling, lonely, lonely,
For my darling, for my only,
  Leanbhain O, Leanbhain O!

Trotting home, my dearie, dearie,
Wee black lamb comes, wearie, wearie,
Here its soft feet pit-a-patting
Quickly o'er the flowery matting,
See its brown-black eyes a-blinking—
Of its bed it's surely thinking,
  Leanbhain O, Leanbhain O!

The hens to roost wee Nora's shooing,
Brindley in the byre is mooing,
The tired-out cricket's quit its calling,
Velvet sleep on all is falling,
Lark and cow, and sheep and starling—
Feel it kiss our white-haired darling,
  Leanbhain O, Leanbhain O!

—SEUMAS MACMANUS, in "Ballads of a Country Boy."

IF ONE were in search of some work of art which embodied youth and its spontaneous gayety, it would be difficult to find anything more expressive of pure "joie de vivre" than Verrocchio's "Boy and Dolphin." It is the most joyous figure imaginable! The face, all smiling with little wrinkles of merriment round the eyes; the mouth, all gleeful curves. Even the line of the eyebrows has a queer little lift which gives a look of elfin fun; and that quaint topknot of hair above the forehead adds to the Puckish humor of this winged boy, who seems rather to fly than to run. One can almost feel the singing of the sea breeze through his wind-blown locks, as he races along the shore hugging his prize, though the great fish is out of all proportion to his infantile size and strength. He seems the quintessence of all that is carefree and joyous.

In thinking of Verrocchio's bronzes, his genius appears to lie in the completely natural poses, the intuitive grace of his figures; for they have that living quality which brings the eye to rest upon them with increasing enjoyment and fresh interest. How much, one feels, must even that consummate artist, the great Leonardo da Vinci, have owed to the influence and instruction of Verrocchio! The Boy and Dolphin was executed for his patron, Lorenzo de Medici (the First), Duke of Urbino, in the year 1476; and, if he found pleasure and satisfaction in his task, he has certainly left a thing of beauty in the tiny boy, who stands above the fountain in the courtyard of the Palazzo Vecchio at Florence. The statue was originally intended as the central figure of a fountain at the Villa Medici at Careggio; but, in 1559, it was transferred to the position in which it still remains.

The contrast between the great towering, crenellated walls, frowning around, and the sparkling fountain, with that blithely running child poised above it, adds something to the charm of the statue. It stands above the porphyry basin (the work of Battista del Taddo), in the center of the courtyard, with its colonnades of decorative arches. Many statues are found there, under the shadow, but the boy with his fish is out in the open air, gathering to himself the light, the purity of the shining water. The very joy of him seems to lift him above the imprisonment of surrounding walls, to reach the freer upper air where the pigeons circle around the lofty tower of the great palace. He is like a ray of sunshine among the shadows of the ancient building; youth with all its light-heartedness, remaining unaffected, unoppressed by weighty counsels and political storms which have gone on around him. Princes might frown, and those who waited upon their pleasure may have frowned with them; but our little winged figure smiles on, in spite of the changes which the years have brought since first he came to brighten this gray old courtyard in Florence.

But even he has experienced a season of change and vicissitude. For there came a day in the Great War, when care for the preservation of the treasures gathered in the Italian cities caused our little friend to be lifted down from his pedestal, where he had smiled and played for so long, and to be hidden away until times of safety returned. And this delightful photograph was taken immediately after he had been lifted down, to be removed for a while to his hiding place.

Our Friend the King

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GOD, divine Love, is manifested in the love of a friend. Christ Jesus formed human friendships and expressed his divinity in the perfection of his human relationships. Friendship is symbolic of the divine nature, and for this reason it is necessary to purify our concept of true friendship. In the world's experience much may seem to mar the bliss of this relationship. Some of the greatest earthly sorrows come from the foes of harmony which prey upon friendship and rob it of its joy.

To one student of Christian Science the call to a higher experience came from the Scriptural statement, "He that loveth pureness of heart, for the grace of his lips the king shall be his friend." In one of those flashes of self-knowledge that sometimes come with the reading of the Bible, the student discerned that one of her great difficulties was a lack of graciousness, a lack of control of that which came from the lips. Never before had she so clearly realized that more was needed than the mere effort to control the words issuing from the lips. The source of speech, she realized, was in the state of consciousness where thoughts dwell. If speech is to be purely Christlike, the thoughts which prompt it must be pure. In order that thoughts and their expression may be worthy of a Christian Scientist, the heart must be diligently guarded from suggestions of evil, and kept receptive to God's ideas. The pain of self-knowledge was entirely removed, and a sweet sense of hope and comfort experienced, owing to the blessed assurance of reward, "The king shall be his friend." What lovelier lot could fall to one than worthiness of the friendship of "the king," the King being the Father-Mother God! This thought was enough to uplift and at the same time humble the student.

The Bible tells of many instances where men have actually experienced divine friendship with God. In Exodus we read that "the Lord spake unto Moses face to face, as a man speaketh unto his friend." And in his epistle James says that Abraham "was called the Friend of God."

With God, the all-knowing and all-seeing Friend, one can never be other than sincere. As we humbly open the door of our consciousness, in sincere willingness that our Friend may behold our every thought, we find every impure and selfish thought being eliminated, as light eliminates darkness; for we know that our Friend beholds nothing of evil, but sees only good. In the light of God's love and understanding, we lose our sense of evil and realize our true selves. When we see in ourselves and in our fellow men what God sees, we experience Christian Science healing.

What an incentive to purify ourselves! What an inspiration this thought brings to improve our attitude toward our human friends! As we strive to see the real man as God's reflection, we can see in every friend something of God expressed. As we rise in our thinking, we see that everyone is in reality an individual expression of spiritual man, the reflection of God. How easy it becomes to love the reflection of God; and how impossible to love any other concept of man! We only exchange the changeable quality known as human personality for the substantial and enduring sense of spiritual individuality.

As we grow in the realization of our friendship with the King, we yearn to know more of the kingdom over which He is supreme. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy defines it as follows (p. 590): "KINGDOM OF HEAVEN. The reign of harmony in divine Science; the realm of unerring, eternal, and omnipotent Mind; the atmosphere of Spirit, where Soul is supreme."

We find that by striving to become like our Friend, to express more and more of His divine nature, the tender, compassionate, wise, loving Father-Mother nature of God, we may dwell in that kingdom now. We learn through Christian Science that man does not need to experience death in order to live in the atmosphere of eternal harmony or heaven. By learning to think rightly one may enter the door of heaven now.

Through prayer and communion with God, our Friend, we grow in spiritual understanding. We feel the influence of divine Mind, and our thoughts and actions are guided and directed. This inspiration is defined in the Christian Science textbook (p. 581) in these words: "ANGELS. God's thoughts passing to man; spiritual intuitions, pure and perfect; the inspiration of goodness, purity, and immortality, counteracting all evil, sensuality, and mortality."

In our Father-Mother God we have, then, the Friend who is perfect, to whom our real selves are eternally united, with whom we may communicate through prayer, and whose wisdom may guide us through spiritual understanding. This Friend is indeed the King of kings and Lord of lords. Higher we cannot go.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish.]

אלהים המלך איז אונזער פריינד

(איבערזעצט פאר דעם „קריסטשען סייענס מאניטאר״)

אין דער ליבע פון א פריינד ווערט אפגעשפיגעלט די געטליכע ליבע, גאט אליין. קריסטוס יעזוס פלעגט פילע פריינדשאפט שליסען, און דורך דער פערפאלקאמונג פון זיינע מענשליכע פערוואנדשאפט פלעגט ער אויסדריקען זיין געטליכקייט. פריינדשאפט אין אלגעמיין איז סימבאליש פון דעם געטליכען אייגענשאפט. דערפאר דארף מען וואס מעהר היילינ מאכען אונזער באגריף פון וואהרע פריינדשאפט. אין דער וועלט איז פאראן פיעל מענשען וואס וואלטען וועלען צושטערען די פרייד פון אזא פערוואנדשאפט. פיעלע פון אונזערע גרעסטע וועלטליכע שמערצען שטאמען מאקי פון די יעניגע וואס קענען נים צוזעהן אז אלעס זאל געהן אין ארדענונג, און וואס נוצען אויס אונזערע פריינדשאפט און נעהמען ארויס די גאנצע פרייד פון דערמיט.

אויף א געוויסע שטודענט פון קריסטשען סייענס האט די פאלגענדע ווערטער פון די הייליגע שריפטען געמאכט אזא איינדרוק, אז עס האט איהר אזש באפעהיגט צו דערגרייכען א העכערען מדרגה פון לעבען. „דער וואס ליבט מיט א ריינע הארץ, און האט חן אין זיינע ליפען, דער איז א פריינד פון דעם מלך.״ איידער זי האט נאך געענדיגט לעזען דיזע ווערטער האט זי גלייך פארשטאנען אז איהר פעהלער ליעגט אין איהר אונפריינדליכקייט, און אין דערמיט וואס זי קענט קאנטראלירען איהר טעמפער. די ווערטער האט כמעט אויסגעשטארצט פון בוך און זי האט אנגעפאנגען צו באגרייפען אז דער ווילעסקראפט אליין איז נים מעכטיג גענוג צוריקצוהאלטען די בייזע ווערטער וועלכע פלעגען זיך ארויסשיסען פון צווישען איהרע ליפען. דער געדאנק איז געקומען צו איהר אז דער שורש פון איהר שפראך, אזוי גוט ווי איהרע געדאנקען, געפינען זיך אין איהר באוואוסטזיין. נאך אזא רעכענונג איז זי געקומען צום באשלוס אז אין איהר הארץ זאל זיך נים געפינען קיין שלעכטע, בייזע געפיהלען כדי איהרע געדאנקען און איהרע ווערטער זאלען פאסען פ קריסטשען סייענטיסט. די שמערץ פון זעלבסט-קענטניס איז באלד פערשוואונדען און אנשטאט איז געקומען א סיסער געפיהל פון האפענונג און טרייסט, ווייל זי האט פארשטאנען אז גאט אליין איז איהר פריינד. וואס קען נאך זיין שעהנער און בעסער ווי צו זיין א פריינד פון דעם אל-מעכטיגען קעניג, דער קעניג וועלכער איז פאטער מוטער גאט. דיזער געדאנק האט איהר ערהויבען, און אין דער זעלבער צייט גענעבען א געפיהל פון געהארכזאמקייט צו איהר גאט.

די הייליגע שריפטען האבען פילע ערצעהלונגען פון געוויסע פערזאנען וועלכע האבען געשלאסען א געטליכע פריינדשאפט מיט גאט. אין דעם ספר שמות לעזען מיר אז „גאט האט גערעט צו משה פנים אל פנים, גלייך אזוי ווי איין מאן רעט צו זיין געזעלען.״ און אין זיין בריף זאגט יעקב דער אפאסטעל אז „אברהם האט מען גערופען דער פריינד פון גאט.״

צו האבען גאט, וועלכער איז אל-מעכטיג און אל-וויסענד, פאר א פריינד מוז מען פריהער עהרליך זיין. בשעת מיר עפענען אויף די טהיר פון אונזער באוואוסטזיין מיט אונטערטעניגקייט, און מיר זיינען זיכער אז מיר ווייזען פארבערייט אונזער פריינד (גאט) אויפצונעהמען מיט אונזער יעדער געדאנק, געפינען מיר אויס אז אונזערע אונריינע, און זעלבסט-זיכטיגע געדאנקען ווערען פערשוואונדען, לויט ווי די ליכטיגקייט ראמט אויס די פינסטערנעס. ווייל מיר ווייסען אז ער קען נים פערטראגען שלעכטעס, דערפאר וואס ער ליבט נאר גוטעס. אין דער ליכט פון גאטס ליבע און פערשטאנד פערלירען מיר אונזער באגריף פון שלעכטעס און דריקען אויס נאר אונזערע וואהרע אייגענשאפטען. ווען מיר אנקוקענען אין זיך זעלבסט, און אין גלייכען אין אונזערע געלעזען, די וואהרהייט וואס גאט זעהט אין אונז שפירען מיר דאן די היילזאמע קראפט פון קריסטשען סייענס.

וואס פאר א בעסערן מאטיוו דארפן מיר נאך האבען זיך צו היילינ מאכען אין דיזען געדאנק איז פאראן גענוג אינספיראציאן צו באפעהיגען אונז צו זיין א פריינד צו יעדען מענש. אין דעם מאס וואס מיר שטרעבען צו אנערקענען דעם וואהרען מענש אלס דער אפשפיגלונג פון גאט, קענען מיר זעהען עטוואס פון דער געטליכקייט וואס גאט דריקט אויס אין איהם, און אין דעם מאס וואס מיר אנטוויקלען אונזערע געדאנקען, זעהען מיר אז יעדער איינער איז אין אמתין אן אינדיווידועלע אויסדריק פון דעם גייסטיגען מענש, וועלכער איז דער אפשפיגלונג פון גאט. און מיר זעהען אז עס איז גאנץ אונמעגליך צו ליבען אן אנדערען אידעע פון גאט. מיר בייטען נאר אויס דעם אונבעשטענדיגען מעלה וואס איז באוואוסט אלס דאס מענשליכע פערזענליכקייט פאר דעם דויערהאפטיגען און ווירקליכען געפיהל פון גייסטיגע אינדיווידואליטעט.

וואס מעהרער מיר באגרייפען די ווערדע פון אונזער פריינדשאפט מיט דעם מלך אלהים אזוי זוכען מיר צו וויסען עטוואס מעהרער פון דער קעניגרייך וואס ער באהערשט. אין דעם קריסטשען סייענס טעקסט-בוך, (ז. 590) „וויסענשאפט און געזונט מיט א שליסעל צו די הייליגע שריפטען״ שילדערט מערי בייקער עדדי גאטס מלכות אויף דיזען אופן: „מלכות השמים. די הערשונג "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy. פון הארמאניע אין געטליכע וויסענשאפט; דער קעניגרייך פון דעם אייביגען, אונפעהלבאריגען, אל-מעכטיגען געדאנק; די אטמאספערע פון דעם געטליכען גייסט, דארט וואו די זעעלע ווערט אנערקענט אויף דער העכסטער מדרגה.״

מיר געפינען אויס אז דורך אונזער שטרעבונג צו ווערען אזוי ווי אונזער פריינד, דאס הייסט אויסצודריקען וואס מעהר פון זיין געטליכע אייגענשאפט, די צערטליכע מיטליידיגע, קלוגע, ליבענדע פאטער-מוטער אייגענשאפט פון גאט, קענען מיר וואוינען אין דיזע קעניגרייך יעצט. מיר געפינען אויס דורך דער לעהרע פון קריסטשען סייענס אז דער מענש דארף נים מיטמאכען די יעניגע ערפאהרונג וואס ווערט אנגערופען „טוים״ כדי ער זאל קענען וואוינען אין דער אטמאספערע פון אייביגע הארמאניע, אדער וואס ווערט אנגערופען דער גן-עדן. ווען מיר זאלען כסדר טראכטען נאר וואהרע געדאנקען ווען די טהיר פון דעם הימלישען קעניגרייך זיך אויפעפענען פאר אונז אפילו יעצט.

דורך אונזערע תפלות און צוזאמענרעדונג מיט גאט, אונזער פריינד, וועלען מיר ענטוויקלען אונזער גייסטיגען פערשטאנד. דאן וועלען מיר שפירען דעם איינפלוס פון דעם געטליכען געדאנק, און אונזערע געדאנקען און מהאטען וועט ווערען באהערשט פון איהם. דיזע אינספיראציאן ווערט דעפינירט אין דעם קריסטשען סייענס טעקסט-בוך ז. 581 אין דיזע ווערטער: „מלאכים. זיי זיינען די געטליכע געדאנקען וואס גאט שיינקט דעם מענשען; גייסטיגע אינטואיציאנען וועלכע זיינען ריין און פאלקאמען; די אינספיראציאן פון גוטסקייט ריינקייט, און אונשטערבליכקייט, וועלכע געגענווירקען אלע שלעכטעס, תאוותדיגקייט, און שטערבליכקייט.״

אין אונזער פאטער-מוטער גאט געפינען מיר דעם יעניגען פריינד וועלכער איז פאלקאמען און מיט וועמען אונזערע אמתיע אייגענשאפטען זיינען אויף אייביג פעראייניגט, און מיט וועמען מיר קענען זיך צונויף רעדען דורך אונזערע תפלות, און וועמעס חכמה וועט אונז ערלויבען צו קריגען א גייסטיגען פערשטאנד. דיזער פריינד איז אין אמתין דער קעניג פון קעניגע, און האר פון הארען. וואס קען שוין זיין העכער?

אינפארמאציאן וועגען קריסטשען סייענס ליטעראטור וואס ווערט ארויסגעגעבען אין דער אידישער שפראך קען בעקומען ווערען דורך א שריפטליכער נאכפרעגונג פון די קריסטליך וויסענשאפטליכע פאבלישינג סאסייעטי (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

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STOCKS OFF SHARPLY IN DULL MARKET

Disappointed Over Delay in Debt Negotiations—Closing Heavy

NEW YORK, July 6 (AP)—Wall Street began the post-holiday week wearily today, although sentiment improved a little after midday.

The stimulant of an announcement over the week-end of a Franco-American war debt agreement had been expected, and the financial markets reflected considerable disappointment in the continued dragging on of negotiations.

Share prices fell back weakly at the opening, but made partial recovery in extremely sluggish trading later. Bonds drifted uncertainly

The market turned heavy in the last hour of trading, after a midday recovery which cancelled most of a sharp setback in the morning.

Issues showing late declines of 1 to 3 points included American Telephone, United States Steel, American Can, International Harvester, New York Central, Westinghouse, Atchison, Allied Chemical and National Biscuit.

The closing tone was heavy. The session was one of the dullest of the year, with transfers aggregating a million shares.

International banking circles discussed further extensions of credit to Germany, as the delay in reaching an accord on the Hoover plan has tended to impair its influence in restoring confidence, and the seepage of funds away from Berlin has continued. It was reassuring, however, that the hurried calling of a special session of the general council of the Reichsbank over the week-end did not result in suspension of the 40-per cent level for the bank's legal reserve. The return this week of currency put out for the midyear settlements is expected to mitigate the credit stringency somewhat, although day-to-day loans are quoted from 9 to 11 per cent, as contrasted with 1½ per cent in New York.

Apparently the stock market was depressed at the start by selling of shares bought late last week in expectation of announcement of a debt accord over the week-end. The feeling that the market is approaching a testing period, however, has spread in brokerage circles.

Announcement of a debt accord has been expected to bring a further rally, but some of the advisory services recommend that such a rally be used to take profits. Second quarter earnings statements are to make their appearance in some volume this month, and although they are not now expected to be so gloomy as estimates of a few weeks ago indicated, they will at least hamper bullish efforts, barring fresh constructive news not now in sight.

Credit remained extremely plentiful, with outside call loans offered at 1 per cent.

Business and trade news was meager. Early estimates of freight car loadings for the week ended June 27, to be announced Wednesday, indicate a fair gain over the previous week.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	NetChg
Wheat					
July	.55⅝	.55⅞	.55	.55½	—⅜
September	.56⅝	.56⅝	.56	.56⅛	—1
December	.61	.61⅛	.60⅜	.60⅝	— ¾
Corn					
July	.58½	.59¾	.58¼	.59½	— ½
September	.55	.55¼	.54⅜	.54⅞	— ⅜
December	.48½	.48¾	.48¼	.48½	— ⅜
Oats					
July	.27⅛	.27⅛	.26⅝	.27⅛	
September	.28	.28¼	.27½	.27⅞	
December	.31⅝	.31⅝	.30⅝	.31	
Lard					
July	8.12	8.12	7.97	8.12	
September	8.20	8.20	8.05	8.17	
October	8.05	8.17	8.05	8.15	

Winnipeg Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
July		.61	.60	.60⅛	.16⅜
October		.62⅞	.62⅛	.62⅛	.63½
December		.64⅛	.63⅛	.63⅛	.64¾

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
July	.61	.60	.60⅛	.61⅜
September	.59½	.48¾	.48¾	.49⅞
December	.53½	.52¾	.52⅞	.53⅞

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
July	10.00	10.00	9.93	9.97	10.17
October	10.21	10.36	10.18	10.28	10.51
December	10.53	10.59	10.42	10.52	10.73
January	10.66	10.71	10.55	10.60	10.86
March	10.83	10.87	10.73	10.82	11.03
May	11.02	11.07	10.95	11.00	11.23

Spots 10.15, down 20 points. Tone at close quiet.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
July	10.05b	....	....	....	....
October	10.41	10.45	10.31	10.35	....
December	10.65	10.69	10.53	10.58	....
January	10.74	10.74	10.69	10.69	....
March	10.90b	....	....	....	....
May	11.10b	....	....	....	....

b—Bid. Tone at close quiet.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
July	10.00	10.00	9.89	9.95	10.16
October	10.30	10.35	10.21	10.27	10.50
December	10.55	10.61	10.45	10.45	10.72
January	10.64	10.65	10.58	10.58	10.83
March	10.82	10.82	10.78	10.81	11.04
May	11.00	11.03	10.99	11.00	11.22

b—Bid. Tone at close firm.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
July	5.37	5.40	5.33	5.33	5.43
October	5.45	5.47	5.40	5.41	5.50
December	5.52	5.52	5.47	5.47	5.56
January	5.54	5.57	5.50	5.50	5.59
March	5.63	5.66	5.59	5.59	5.67
May	5.70	5.73	5.65	5.67	5.75

Spots 5.53 Tone at close quiet. Sales 3000; (American) 2000.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev Close
September	74.20	74.20	74.20	74.20	74.20
October	74.00	75.50	74.00	75.50	74.20
November	74.00	75.00	74.00	75.00	74.20
December	74.20	75.00	74.00	75.00	74.20
January	74.20	75.00	74.20	75.00	74.20
February	74.20	75.00	74.20	75.00	74.20
[illegible]ruary	74.20	75.00	74.20	15.00	14.20
March	74.20	75.00	74.20	75.00	74.20
April	74.20	75.00	74.20	75.00	74.20

Tone at close firmer.

COTTON PRICES OFF

NEW YORK, July 6 (AP)—An early decline in cotton, reflecting uncertainty over the news from Paris, relatively easy Liverpool cables and reports of rains in eastern and central belt sections over the holidays, were followed by partial recoveries today. The early selling sent October off to 10.25, or 26 points net lower, but offerings became comparatively scarce at the decline and the price later rallied to 10.36 on covering. The mid-afternoon market was quiet and steady at net declines of 14 to 16 points.

Business Revival Becomes Broader

AMONG the latest indicators of current business trends are a number pointing to higher levels for prices and trade volume.

Sales of Montgomery Ward in June showed gains over the May turnover, and the W. T. Grant chain reported a substantial sales gain in that month as compared with the like period of last year.

Reports from the United States Department of Agriculture stated that exports of agricultural products in May exceeded those for the like month of 1930.

Fewer commercial failures, volume business in the shoe industry, a gain in imports of raw silk, an upturn in the commodity price index and a forecast of increased operations in the Youngstown, Ohio, steel district are other straws showing that trade winds are blowing fairer.

SYNDICATE BUSINESS GOOD, SAYS STINGEL

P. C. Stingel, Massachusetts state manager of the Investors Syndicate, Chamber of Commerce Building, left on Saturday morning for the home office of his company in Minneapolis, Minn., to attend the syndicate's annual international convention on July 6, 7 and 8.

"Our business for the first half of this year has been exceptionally good," said Mr. Stingel, commenting upon the Investors Syndicate's record of growth during the last 18 months. He stated that in spite of the general recession in business activity, Investors Syndicate had expanded steadily during 1930 and 1931. Total resources of the company are now in excess of $42,000,000 and are increasing at the rate of more than $600,000 a month, he said.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	2½%	1½%
Commercial paper	2½@3	2
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	1¼@1½	1¼@1½
Four to six months	1½@2	1½@2

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	29⅜c	29¾c
Bar silver in London	13⅛d	13¾d
Bar gold in London	84s 10¾d	84s 10¾

Acceptance Market

30 days	1 @ ⅞
60 days	1 @ ⅞
90 days	1 @ ⅞
4 months	1⅛@1
5 months	1⅜@1¼
6 months	1⅜@1¼

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3%	Bombay	6%
Boston	2	Budapest	7
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	6
Cleveland	2½	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	3	Lisbon	7½
Minneapolis	3½	London	2½
New York	1½	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	3	Oslo	4
Richmond	3	Prague	4
San Francisco	2½	Paris	2
St Louis	2½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Sofia	9
Athens	8	Rome	5½
Berlin	7	Stockholm	3
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bucharest	8	Vienna	7½
Brussels	2	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations in foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.86⅝	$4.86⅝	$4.8665
Cables	4.86⅝	4.86⅞	4.8665
France—franc	.0391⅛	.0391½	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1394½	.1393½	.139
Italy—lira	.0523⅛	.0523½	.0526
Germany—mark	.2372	.2373	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1406	.1406	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296⅛	.0296⅜	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2678	.2678	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0251⅞	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129¾	.0129¾	.193
Holland—florin	.0424	.0423	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1746	.1746	.1749
Norway—krone	.2678	.2678	.268
Poland—zloty	.1123	.1124	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059¾	.0059¾	
Spain—peseta	.0947	.0945	.193
Sweden—krona	.2681	.2681½	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1938½	.1936¾	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0177	.0177	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2593¾	.2600	
Shanghai—tael	.3250	.3300	•
India—rupee	.3616	.3600	.3650
Japan—yen	.4940	.4939	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4987½	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5637½	.5628	.5678
South America			
Argentine—peso	.312	.3188	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0760	.0760	.1196
Chile—peso	.1208	.1210	.12125
Colombia—peso	.9662	.9662	.9737
Peru—pound	.2785	.2800	.40
Uruguay—peso	.5900	.5800	1.0342
Canada—dollar	.99⅞	.99⅝	1.00

*Par unsettled.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last July 6	Last July 3
402	Am T&T	183¼	180¾	183	183⅛
5	Big Sanf	24	24	24	24
370	Bos El	94¾	93½	93½	95
16	Bos El 1 pf	109½	109½	109½	109¾
215	Bos El 2 pf	103⅞	103¼	103¼	103⅝
50	B&M A sta	59	59	59	59
5	B&M pr pf	102	102	102	101½
100	Bos Prop	18¾	18¾	18¾	..
50	Cal & Hec	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
25	East SS	23¼	23¼	23¼	24
200	E Bos Land	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
216	E G&Fuel	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	18½
140	E G&F pf	92¾	91⅝	92	92¼
61	E G&F prpf	85½	85¼	85¼	..
69	Edison Elec	247½	247½	247½	248
125	Em Asso	16½	16⅜	16⅜	16½
50	First Nat S	54⅛	54	54⅛	54
250	Genn Capital	32	31¾	31¾	32
5	Georgian pf	2	2	2	..
10	Gilchrist	6	6	6	..
100	Hathaway B	12¼	12¼	12¼	12
10	Hathaway pf	88	88	88	..
50	Mass Util	4	4	4	..
141	Nash	31	29⅞	31	31
40	Nat Ser	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅞
80	NE Pub	17¾	17¾	17¾	..
454	NE Tel	134½	134	134	135
250	No Butte	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	1⅝
35	Old Colony	134	134	134	..
115	Pc Mills	19¼	19	19¼	..
50	St Mary Ld	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¼
325	Shawmut	14⅜	13⅞	14¼	14
30	So Sur	3	3	3	..
15	Spencer Trask	22	22	22	..
105	Stone Web	36½	35¾	35¾	36⅞
25	Sull Mach	15	15	15	..
25	Swift & Co	27	26¼	26¼	25½
80	Torrington	43½	42	43½	42
50	Uni Found	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
518	Uni Shoe	55	54½	55	55
5	Uni Gas	7½	7½	7½	7½
800	Utah Met	45	35	35	45
30	Util Hyd	3½	3½	3½	3⅜
125	War Bros	24½	23⅝	23⅞	24⅞
	BONDS				
$1000	Chi Jct 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	..
3000	Wst T&T 5s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛

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NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1931 High	Range Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 6	Last July 3
23½	11⅛	1	Adams Express	900	18⅛	16⅛	16⅞	17½
109⅞	79¾	3	Air Reduction	1300	87	83½	87	86¾
20⅝	7	.40	Alaska-Juneau	300	14½	13⅞	14⅝	13½
12⅝	4⅛	..	Allephany Corp	1800	8⅝	7⅞	8	8½
50	15	8½	Allegh pf ww XL	100	32½	32½	32½	..
182¾	102¾	6	Allied Chem	4900	130½	129	130	132
42⅝	18⅝	2	Allis Chalmers	100	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅞
18⅝	6	1	Alpha Port Cem	400	14	14	14	..
23	15½	2	Amerada	900	20¼	19⅞	20	20⅝
29⅝	11½	..	Am Ag Ch Del	400	16⅛	16⅛	16¼	17½
17⅞	7	..	Am Beet Sug pf	20	11	11	11	..
38	25½	2.40	Am Brake S&F	100	31½	31½	31½	30⅞
12⅝	5⅝	..	Am Brown Bover	400	7½	7½	7½	7⅛
129⅝	92¾	5¶	Am Can	9800	113¼	111⅝	112½	114
86	58¼	7	Am Car&F pf	40	66	65⅞	66	66
48⅝	38½	3¶	Am Chicle	100	44	44	44	43⅝
14½	5⅝	..	Am Com Alcohol	800	9	8½	9	8½
33½	18½	..	Am European	100	25½	25½	25½	25¾
51⅝	21¼	..	Am&For Pow	29300	37⅞	36¼	37⅞	38⅛
100	85¼	7	Am&For Pw 7	100	90	90	90	90
79½	46½	..	Am&For Pw 2pf	500	63	63	63	65½
10⅝	6¼	1	Am Hawaiian	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
30	10½	..	Am Hide&L pf	100	22½	22⅛	22½	22
31⅝	18¾	3	*Am Ice	600	25⅝	25	25¼	24½
26	9¼	..	Am International	400	15½	15	15½	15⅝
1⅛	½	..	Am La France	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
30⅝	13⅛	1	Am Locomotive	200	19½	19½	19½	19⅝
84¾	69	7	Am Loco pf	100	75	75	75	..
23¾	8⅛	..	Am Metal	600	13⅝	13¼	13⅛	13½
64⅞	30⅝	1	Am Power & Lt	600	40¼	39½	40	40⅝
21½	11½	60	Am Radiator	1700	14	13⅝	14	14½
37⅞	15⅛	..	Am Rolling Mill	1200	23¾	22⅛	23¼	23⅝
65	46	5	Am Safety Razor	400	49	49	49	..
1⅛	½	..	Am Ship & Com	100	¾	¾	¾	..
42	28⅛	5	Am Shipbuilding	10	31	31	31	29½
58½	24⅞	2	Am Smelt & Ref	1300	38⅛	37⅞	38⅛	39½
102¾	117⅛	7	Am Smelt&R 2pf	300	92½	92½	92½	..
31¼	11⅛	1	Am Steel Fdries	200	18	18	18	18¼
113	100⅛	7	Am Steel F pf	10	104¼	104¼	104¼	..
60	42	5	Am Sugar Ref	200	55	54½	54½	55⅛
108½	96	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	106	106	106	..
201¾	156½	9	Am Tel & Tel	3500	184½	181	182	183⅞
80¾	40⅝	3	Am Wat W&E	400	53¾	53¼	53½	54½
79	38	3	Am WW&E ct	100	51	51	51	51½
11⅞	5¼	..	Am Woolen	400	7	6⅞	7	7⅛
43¼	18¾	1½	Anaconda Cop	10300	29¾	28⅞	29⅝	30⅜
18	8	..	Archer Daniels	200	10¾	10¾	10¾	..
4½	1⅛	..	Armour Ill A	1400	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
2⅞	1	..	Armour Ill B	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
47	10⅛	..	Armour Ill pf	100	15½	15½	15½	..
9	3⅝	..	Arnold Constable	1300	8⅝	7½	7½	8⅞
28⅞	5¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	1300	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	9¾
203⅝	132¾	10	Atchison T&SF	200	168½	168	168½	170
23⅝	11⅛	1	Atl Refining	300	16	16	16	16½
99⅞	84⅝	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	86	86	86	86
295½	101½	4‡	Auburn Auto	4200	189¾	184	188	190
2½	1	..	Auto Sales	900	1⅞	1½	1½	1⅝
5	2	..	Auto Sales pf	10	3½	3½	3½	3½
6⅛	3	..	Aviation Corp Del	1600	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¾
			—B—					
27⅞	9⅛	..	Baldwin Loco	200	16½	15⅛	16	16
87⅞	43½	5	Balt & Ohio	1900	62⅞	61½	61⅝	63⅛
80½	65½	4	Balt & Ohio pf	100	70¼	70¼	70¼	71
14½	5¾	1	Beatrice Cream	400	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	9
81	53½	4	Beatrice Cream	100	62½	62½	62½	..
25½	14⅞	1	Bendix Aviation	2600	21¼	20⅞	21⅛	21⅝
46¼	31¼	2	Best & Co	400	39⅛	39	39	39
70⅜	38½	4	Bethlehem Steel	2700	53	51⅝	52⅜	53⅜
29	16	1½	Blaw Knox	400	20	19½	19¾	..
40½	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	400	34½	33½	34¼	34
76½	47	3¶	Borden	1700	60⅜	59⅛	60⅛	60½
30¾	14½	1	Borg Warner	2400	20¼	19¾	19⅞	20¼
22¾	8¼	1½¶	Briggs Mfg	100	14⅜	13⅝	14	14¼
69⅜	53⅞	4	Brooklyn Man T	400	61½	61	61	62½
94¼	85⅜	6	Brooklyn M T pf	200	90½	90½	90½	..
43¼	32¾	3	Brown Shoe	200	42½	42	42	..
15	8	..	Brunswick Balke	100	10	10	10	..
34⅞	20½	2½	Bucyrus E cv pf	400	24¾	24⅝	24¾	24½
15¾	8½	1½	Bulova Watch	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10½
32¼	19⅛	1	Burroughs Add	300	25¾	25¾	25¾	26
2⅝	1⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	200	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2½
69¾	23⅝	..	Byers	2300	37⅝	35½	36⅞	37¼
			—C—					
11⅜	5	..	Calumet & Hecla	300	7½	7½	7½	7¼
45	29⅞	3	Canada Dry	200	42	41¾	41⅞	42¼
45⅝	24⅛	1¼	Canadian Pacific	2400	27⅞	27⅜	27⅝	28¼
131½	59½	6	Case Thresh	19300	89⅝	88	88⅞	90½
52½	21⅛	3	Caterpillar Trac	1000	26	23¾	24⅞	26¼
16	8⅞	..	Celanese Corp	300	12½	12½	12½	..
37¾	14	..	Celotex Co pf	20	18½	18½	18½	..
24⅞	17⅞	1½	Central Aguirre	100	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	..
7¼	2¼	..	Certain-Teed	200	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
25⅝	11	..	Certain-Teed pf	100	25	25	25	..
23¼	7⅜	..	Checker Cab Mfg	200	11¾	11¼	11½	11⅛
54⅝	27½	3	Chesapeake Corp	100	41	41	41	41
46½	27	2½	Ches & Ohio	1300	38	37½	38	38¼
7⅞	4	..	Chi & Gt West	700	7¼	6½	7¼	7⅝
26⅜	15¾	..	Chi & Gt W pf	2200	26⅞	25¼	26½	25¼
8⅞	3⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P	100	6	6	6	6¼
15⅞	4¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1000	10¼	9¾	10¼	10⅞
15⅝	6½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½
35	15½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	20	20	20	19
65½	22½	5	Chi Rock Isl &P	200	45½	45	45½	47½
23	17	3	Chi Yellow Cab	10	19½	19½	19½	19⅝
12¾	10	..	Chickasha Cot O	100	10	10	10	..
33¾	17⅜	2.40	Childs Company	200	22⅝	22½	22⅝	22¼
25¾	12½	1	Chrysler	4000	24⅜	23⅞	24¼	24¼
37⅜	30	3.60§	City Ice & Fuel	200	31⅞	31¾	31⅞	31¾
90	77½	6½	City Ice & F pf	20	80½	80½	80½	80½
4⅜	2	..	City Stores	200	3½	3	3	..
170	133	..	Coca Cola	100	146½	146½	146½	147
53½	50½	3	Coca Cola A	100	52	52	52	..
50½	40	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	100	45	45	45	45¼
104½	101¾	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	300	103	102⅝	103	102⅝
17½	9	..	Collins & Aikman	700	16	15½	15½	16
10¼	7½	..	Colonial Bea Oil	200	8½	8⅛	8⅛	..
32¼	9¾	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	100	18	18	18	18½
45⅝	20⅝	2¶	Columbia Gas	6000	34¼	33¼	34	34
11⅛	6	..	Col Graph ct	3600	10⅝	10¼	10¼	10⅝
111⅝	55	5¶	Columbian Carb	1300	80	78⅜	79¼	81
16⅝	6	.56	Columbia Graph	1000	11	10⅝	10½	10⅜
23¼	13	2	Comm Credit	200	18	17⅞	17⅞	..
85⅜	76½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	20	87½	87½	87½	..
104	102	6½	Comm Cr 1pf xw	20	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	..
24½	21½	2	Comm Cred pf B	20	25	25	25	24½
21½	10¾	1	Comm Solvents	1100	15⅛	14¾	15	15¼
12	6⅞	.40	Comwlth & So	2700	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅞
100⅝	90	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	200	95⅞	95⅜	95⅞	95¾
12¾	6⅞	..	Congoleum Nairn	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11⅛
15	3¾	..	Consol Film Ind	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	8
18⅞	10½	2	Consol Film 1pf	100	14½	14½	14½	..
109⅝	82⅛	4	Consol Gas	2900	99	97½	98¼	99⅜
106⅛	101½	5	Consol Gas pf	200	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	105¼
1⅜	¼	..	Consol Textile	1400	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
30	9¼	..	Cont Baking A	400	15½	15	15⅛	15½
3⅜	1¼	..	Cont Baking B	400	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
62⅝	40⅝	2½	Cont Can	300	53½	53	53	53½
51⅞	34	2.40	Cont Insurance	100	44	44	44	43½
4½	2¼	..	Cont Motors	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
12	5	..	Cont Oil	2300	9	8⅝	8⅞	9
12	3½	..	Cont Shares	1600	5⅝	5¼	5¼	5⅝
88⅝	55⅝	3¶	Corn Products	1700	74	72¼	72¼	73¾
18	6⅛	..	Coty	700	9¼	8⅞	9¼	9½
19⅝	12¼	..	Crex Carpet	100	19	19	19	19¼
34¾	29¼	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	30	30	30	30
6⅞	2	..	Crown Zellerback	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
63	30⅝	..	Crucible Steel	200	46½	46⅜	46⅝	47½
106	80	7	Crucible Steel pf	40	90	90	90	90
5⅞	3	..	Cuba Co	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
48⅞	35¾	4	CudahyPacking	100	40	40	40	..
118⅞	112½	7	Curtis Pub pf	100	113½	113½	113½	113½
5⅞	2⅛	..	Curtiss-Wright	2300	3¾	3½	3⅝	3½
8½	3	..	Curtiss-Wright A	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅛
41	17½	..	Cutler Hammer	300	23½	22⅞	23½	22½
			—D—					
23	9⅝	..	Davison Chem	200	13½	13	13	13½
109	100	7	Devoe & Rey 1pf	30	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100
22	19¾	1.40	Deere & Co pf	100	20	20	20	..
23	14⅞	..	Diamond Match	200	20¼	19⅝	20¼	20
27¾	24⅜	1½	Diamond M pf	100	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	..
13	8⅞	1	Dome Mines	400	11⅝	11⅛	11½	11¼
24	14½	1.20	Dominion Stores	200	22½	22	22	22½
107	71	4¶	Du Pont de Nem	12500	91⅝	89¾	90	92
			—E—					
185¾	118	5¶	Eastman Kodak	300	150	148½	150	153¼
21⅞	9¼	1.60	Eaton Axle ⅞ Spg	1900	16⅞	16½	16½	17⅛
69	35½	..	Eitingon S pf	200	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜
74¾	34⅛	6	Elec Auto-Lite	2000	45¼	44⅛	44½	45⅝
4½	2	..	Elec Boat	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
60¾	30⅛	1	Elec Powe & Lt	1000	43½	42⅝	42¾	43⅝
108⅛	92⅝	7	Elec Powe & L pf	100	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
41	30	5	Endicott Johnson	100	40	40	40	41
91	79⅞	5½	Enginrs PS5½ pf	100	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	..
35⅝	27	2½	Equitable Off Blg	800	28⅜	28	28⅜	..
39¾	13½	..	Erie RR	200	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
45½	25	4	Erie RR 1 pf	200	35½	35	35½	..
25	17	1½	Exchange Buffet	10	17¾	17¾	17¾	..
			—F—					
30	11¼	2.40	Fed Water Serv	400	17½	17¼	17½	18
104	85¼	6½	Filene pf	100	100	100	100	..
59	41	2½	First Nat Stores	400	54½	54	54½	54
⅞	⅜	..	Fisk Rubber	100	½	½	½	⅝
31¾	16	1½	Food Mach	100	17½	17½	17½	..
64½	21½	2	Foster-Wheeler	300	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	31
32½	20½	.55	Fourth Nat Inv	100	28	28	28	27½
38⅝	11⅞	2½	Fox Film A	400	20½	20½	20½	21
75	73½	7	Franklin Sim pf	10	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	..
43¼	22	3	Freeport Texas	400	28⅝	28	28	29
			—G—					
73½	52⅞	4	Gen Am Tank Car	1300	62	61½	62	62¼
47	15¼	3	Gen Asphalt	400	25⅞	25	25	25¼
65	27½	..	Gen Cable pf	70	42½	41⅝	42	..
54⅜	36	1.60	Gen Electric	3100	44½	44	44⅛	44⅞
12⅛	11⅛	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1200	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
56	43	3	Gen Foods	400	49⅜	49	49¼	49⅜
8½	4⅛	.30	Gen Gas & E A	300	5⅛	5	5	5⅛
50	36	3	Gen Mills	100	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	38⅛
100	96	6	Gen Mills pf	400	98	96½	96½	97½
48	31⅛	3	Gen Motors	3400	39¾	38½	39⅛	39½
103½	95	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	300	102	102	102	102¼
10¼	5⅛	..	Gen Out Ad	100	5	5	5	5
28	14	4	Gen Out Ad A	100	13	13	13	14
23	8⅛	..	Gen Pub Service	200	15¾	15⅛	15⅝	15⅝
15⅛	3⅝	..	Gen Thea Equip	700	4⅝	4¼	4¼	4⅝
38¾	21⅛	..	Gillette Saf Raz	3000	24	22½	23	24⅛
76⅞	62⅞	5	Gillette S R pf	400	73⅛	72½	72½	72⅝
16⅛	7¾	..	Glidden	100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	10¼
78	48	7	Glidden ppf	10	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	65⅞
42⅛	21	2½	Gold Dust	1300	30½	29¾	30⅛	30¾
20⅞	8¼	..	Goodrich	800	13½	13⅜	13½	14⅛
52⅝	30⅝	3	Goodyear	500	41⅝	41⅛	41½	42⅝
13¾	4⅞	..	Gotham Silk Hos	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	..
6⅛	3¼	..	Graham Paige	200	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
23½	17½	..	Great Nor Ore	100	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19½
25½	13	1§	Grand-Sil Stores	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¼
11⅞	7⅛	..	Great West Sug	300	10	9⅞	10	10¼
96½	80½	7	Great W Sug pf	40	84⅛	83½	84⅛	83½
6⅝	2⅝	..	Grigsby-Grunow	100	3½	3½	3½	3¾
			—H—					
30	28½	1¾	Hack W pf A	20	28	28	28	28
9¾	4½	..	Hahn Dept Sto	300	6⅛	6¼	6¼	6¼
19⅝	12	2	Hall Printing	400	16	15⅛	16	15⅝
42	25¾	2	Hawaiian Pine	30	31	31	31	..
119⅛	111	7	Hercules Powd pf	10	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼
19⅞	5⅜	..	Hollander	2300	16⅞	15⅝	16⅛	15⅝
9¾	4⅛	..	Houdaille Her B	400	5⅞	5⅛	5¼	6⅛
68⅞	27	..	Houston Oil	400	46	45	46	46⅝
14⅞	6	..	Houston Oil new	400	10	10	10	10⅜
65	58¼	4	Household Fin pf	100	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	58⅞
29⅛	13	2	Howe Sound	200	22	21½	22	22⅛
44⅛	33⅞	3½	Hudson & Man	100	40	40	40	..
36	11	1	Hudson Motor	1500	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	15⅝
13⅛	5⅝	..	Hupp Motors	800	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
			—I—					
4⅞	2	..	Indian Motor	10	16½	16½	16½	..
11⅛	4⅛	..	Inspiration Cop	100	8	8	8	8¼
179⅞	117	6¶	Int Busines M	100	147½	147½	147½	149⅝
4	1⅛	..	Int Combustion	100	2	2	2	2
60⅞	38⅝	2½	Int Harvester	2800	47	46	46	48
31	16⅝	2b	Int Hydroelec	200	25	25	25	26
72½	50	4	Int Match pf	400	63	62	62⅝	64
16⅝	8⅛	..	Int Merc Marine	200	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	..
20⅝	9½	.80	Int Nickel	100	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	16⅛
42	18	..	Int Paper pf	100	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	..
90⅛	58⅛	7	Int Silver pf	10	65	65	65	..
38⅞	18⅝	2	Int Tel & Tel	16200	38⅛	35	35⅜	36⅞
			—J—					
57⅛	36⅛	4	Jewel Tea	100	45	45	45	45
80⅞	40⅝	3	Johns Manville	4300	58⅛	57⅛	58	60
128	105	7	Johns Man pf	10	121	121	121	..
			—K—					
7	2	..	Karstadt	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
3½	1⅜	..	Kelly-Springfield	200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2½
15⅝	8⅛	..	Kelvinator Corp	900	11⅛	11	11	11⅝
60	39	6	Kendall Co pf	70	45	45	45	42
31⅛	14⅝	1	Kennecott Cop	5500	21⅞	21	21¼	22⅝
29	25	1.60	Kresge	400	27⅛	27	27⅛	27⅛
27⅝	17⅛	1.60	Kreuger & Toll	4600	22¾	22⅛	22⅝	22¾
38⅛	18	1	Kroger Groc & B	1700	30⅛	28⅝	29	30
			—L—					
18⅝	9¼	..	Lehigh Port Cem	100	11½	11½	11½	..
8⅝	4⅛	..	Lehigh Val Coal	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
30	18	2	Lehigh V Coal pf	100	30	30	30	29⅝
68⅝	40⅝	3	Lehman Corp	300	58½	58	58½	58
20⅞	11⅛	..	Libbey-Owens-F	400	17½	17⅛	17½	17⅛
26⅝	24	..	Lily Tulip Cup	100	24¾	24¾	24¾	..
34⅝	19⅛	3c	Lima Loco Wks	300	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	25⅝
55⅛	20⅝	3	Liquid Carbonic	100	31½	31½	31½	32¾
63½	36⅝	3	Loew's Inc	1600	46½	45⅝	46	46⅝
6⅝	3⅝	..	oft Inc	400	5⅝	5½	5½	5⅝
54⅝	40⅝	2.60¶	Loose-Wiles Bisc	300	48	48	48	48⅝
			—M—					
30	24¾	2	McGraw-Hill	400	25½	25	25½	25
26½	16⅞	1	McIntyre Porcu	1300	22⅛	21¾	22	..
103½	71½	4¶	McKeesport Tin	200	86¾	85½	85½	86½
10⅝	4⅞	..	McLellan Stores	400	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	7½
70	42	6	McLellan Sto pf	10	70	70	70	69⅞
43⅞	21⅛	3	Mack Trucks	100	32⅝	32⅝	32¾	33⅝
106¼	66¾	3‡	Macy (RH) & Co	300	88	88	88	88
27⅞	10¼	1	Magma Cop	100	16½	16½	16½	..
4⅝	1⅛	..	Mallinson	100	2	2	2	2
5	½	..	Manati Sugar	30	2½	2½	2½	..
12	7¼	1	Man Shirt	200	9	9	9	..
32⅝	23½	2½	Marshall Field	100	26¼	26¼	26¼	26⅝
31½	17⅝	2	Mathieson Alkali	300	23¼	22⅝	23¼	23¼
39	28	2½	May Dept Stores	7800	37	36	36⅝	36⅞
8⅝	4⅛	..	Maytag	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
20⅝	10⅝	..	Mex Seabd	2700	16¼	15⅝	16	16¼
10⅝	4½	..	Miami Cop	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6¾
16⅝	8⅝	..	Mid-Cont Pet	1300	10	9⅝	10	9⅞
7⅛	3½	..	Min Moline	300	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
26⅝	9⅞	..	Mo Kan & Tex	1100	16⅞	16½	16⅞	16⅞
42⅝	14	..	Mo Pacific	400	29¼	28⅛	28¾	29½
107	50	5	Mo Jacific pf	200	73½	73	73	72
29⅛	15¾	..	Montgom Ward	5900	21⅞	21⅛	21⅝	22¼
⅝	⅜	..	Mother Lode	400	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
4⅛	1⅝	..	Moto Met Gauge	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
36⅝	8⅝	..	Mullins Body	300	25¼	25	25¼	25¾
18⅝	6⅛	..	Murray Body	400	9	8⅝	9	9
			—N—					
46⅞	30	4	Nash Motors	1000	30⅞	29⅞	30⅛	31⅞
10⅝	4⅞	..	Nat Acme	300	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
10	3¼	..	Nat Bellas Hess	700	7½	7⅝	7½	8
83⅝	59	2.80	Nat Biscuit	21800	60⅝	58⅝	59¼	61½
39¾	18⅝	..	Nat Cash Reg	700	26½	26¼	26¼	27¼
50⅝	26¾	2.60	Nat Dairy Prod	3700	36⅝	35⅝	36⅛	36⅜
36⅝	19¾	2	Nat Distillers	100	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
27⅞	18	..	Nat Enam & St	100	21	21	21	..
44¼	20¼	1	Nat Pow ¾ Lt	1300	27⅞	27⅛	27½	28
⅛	¼	..	Nat Rys Mex 2pf	200	½	½	½	..
56	33	2	Nat Steel	200	41⅞	41¾	41¾	41½
70¼	26	4	Nat Supply	400	29¾	29	29	30½
111	75	7	Nat Supply pf	10	76¾	76¾	76¾	..
76½	31	5	Nat Surety	500	36¼	36	36	..
14¾	6⅛	1	Nevada Cons Cop	1300	11½	11¼	11½	11½
20⅞	10½	1	Newport Cor	400	17	16¾	17	16⅞
24	7	..	Newton Steel	200	12	12	12	12½
132¼	71½	6	NY Central	2500	94¼	92¾	93¾	94¼
94	50	6	NY C & StL pf	200	57½	57½	57½	..
12⅛	5	..	NY Investors	200	6⅝	6½	6½	6⅝
94⅞	63	6	NY NH & H	800	76½	75¾	76½	77¼
119⅝	104½	7	NY NH & H pf	100	114½	114½	114½	115
13⅞	5⅝	..	NY Ont & W	300	12	11⅝	11⅝	12⅝
29½	15⅝	..	Noranda M	1500	20⅛	19⅝	19⅞	20⅛
90¼	56¾	10a	North American	4000	.72	71	71⅝	72¾
57	53	3	North Amer pf	100	55	55	55	55
11	4⅛	..	No Am Aviation	700	9¼	9⅛	9¼	9⅛
60⅞	30½	5	*Northern Pacific	700	44	43	43	45
47½	43	3	Northwestern Tel	30	45	45	45	44¾
			—O—					
19½	7	..	Ohio Oil	500	10¾	10½	10¾	11¼
6½	3⅝	..	Omnibus	200	5	5	5	5⅛
16⅝	8¼	..	Otis Steel	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11
69½	30	7	Otis Steel ppf	10	45	45	45	45
39¾	25½	2	Owens Ill Glass	100	33	33	33	33
			—P—					
54⅞	38	2	Pacific Gas&El	400	48⅝	48	48	48½
69½	48½	3	Pacific Lighting	400	56	55⅛	56	55⅝
131⅝	116	7	Pacific Tel&Tel	20	126	124⅝	126	125
11⅞	5¼	.40	Packard Motor	21800	8	7⅝	7⅞	7⅞
50¼	19⅝	2½	Paramount Pub	3800	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛	27⅛
2½	1	..	Park Utah	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
4⅞	2¼	..	Parmalee Trans	100	4⅛	3⅛	4⅛	..
2⅞	1	..	Pathe Exchange	2000	2	1⅝	1⅝	2
8⅝	3	..	Pathe Exch A	3800	7⅝	7	7¼	8¼
15⅛	6	..	Patino Mines	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	11
46½	28½	1	Penick & Ford	400	37⅞	37⅛	37⅞	37⅞
39⅝	28⅝	2.40	Penney (JC)	1300	34⅞	34	34½	34⅞
64	42⅛	3	Pennsylvania RR	200	49⅞	49⅝	49⅝	49⅞
250	183⅛	8	PeoplesGasLt&C	400	205	203	204	207
10⅞	6	1	Petroleum	300	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅝
102⅜	95⅛	6	Phila Co pf n	100	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100
73¾	58⅛	6	Pierce-Arrow pf	100	60	60	60	..
16⅝	4¾	..	Phillips Pet	1700	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	8¾
12¼	6¼	..	Phila & Reading	400	8⅝	8¼	8¼	8⅝
1½	⅛	..	Pierce Oil	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
3⅝	⅞	..	Pierce Pet	400	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	2¼
37	25	2¶	Pillsbury Flour	100	30¼	30¼	30¼	30
99⅞	74½	7	Pitts United pf	10	81	81	81	..
20⅝	6½	..	Prairie Oil ⅝ Gas	900	10⅝	10½	10½	10¼
26½	14⅝	3¶	Prairie Pipe Line	900	18½	18¼	18¼	18⅝
7⅛	2⅝	..	Pressed Steel Car	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
71¼	56	2.40	Procter & Gam	500	64	64	64	64¾
6	1⅛	..	Prod & Refiners	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
96½	73	3.40	Public Service	1300	85¼	84¼	85	85¾
102½	95	5	Pub Serv 5%	400	99⅞	99¾	99⅞	99¾
118⅛	109⅛	6	Pub Serv 6%	200	118⅛	118	118⅛	..
104⅝	103⅝	5	Pub Serv E&G	100	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104¾
58⅛	28	4	Pullman	600	39⅝	39	39	39½
2	½	..	Punta Alegre Sug	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
11⅞	5½	..	Pure Oil	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
101⅞	66⅝	8	Pure Oil pf	20	76	76	76	77
55¼	24¼	3	Purity Bakeries	100	32	32	32	32½
			—R—					
27½	12	..	Radio Corp Amer	19500	20¾	20⅛	20½	21
60	31¼	5	Radio pf B	100	42	42	42	42¼
24½	11¼	..	Radio-Keith-O	4600	16¼	15⅝	16	16⅝
30⅞	5	..	Real Silk Hosiery	400	8⅝	8¼	8¼	8⅝
1⅞	⅞	..	Reis & Co	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
13	8⅝	..	Reis & Co pf	10	9	9	9	8⅝
19¾	5⅞	..	Remington Rand	1200	10¼	10	10	10⅝
98	51	8	Rem Rand 2pf	10	69	69	69	..
10⅛	6	.40	Reo Motors	100	6½	6½	6½	6¾
25⅝	10	..	Republic I & S	1200	16½	15½	16¼	17
22⅝	11	2	Reynolds Metal	..	13⅝	13	13⅝	13½
10¼	3	..	Rio Grande Oil	900	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	4½
42⅝	24⅞	1.87	Royal Dutch	600	32⅝	32	32	33⅞
			—S—					
65¼	38⅞	5	Safeway Stores	200	55	55	55	55½
96	86	6	Safeway S 6%	50	90	90	90	..
30⅝	14¼	1	St Joseph Lead	100	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20½
62⅜	9	..	StL & SF	100	21	21	21	21
76	15⅛	6	tSL & SF	100	36½	36½	36½	38
20¼	12½	2	Savage Arms	40	15	13⅞	15	14½
1⅜	⅜	..	Seaboard Air L	400	¾	⅝	¾	¾
63¼	44⅞	2½‡	Sears Roebuck	1300	57⅞	56¼	56½	57⅝
6½	2½	..	Second Nat Inv	100	4	4	4	4½
58⅛	33	..	Sec Nat Inv pf	100	49¼	49¼	49¼	47½
1¾	½	..	Seneca Cop	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
11⅜	4⅞	..	Servel Inc	6600	9¼	9	9⅛	9¼
21	10½	..	Sharp & Dohme	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
61½	53½	3.50	Sharp & D pf	100	58	58	58	..
29½	16¾	1¶	Shattuck (FG)	700	22⅝	22	22⅛	22⅛
10¼	4½	..	Shell Union Oil	1000	7½	7⅜	7⅜	7⅞
78	25⅛	5.50	Shell Un Oil pf	100	58	56	58	55
23¾	10⅛	..	Simmons	1500	18¼	16¾	18⅛	17¾
15⅞	6¼	..	Sinclair	9000	11⅛	10⅞	11	11½
12⅝	3⅝	..	Skelly Oil	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5½
95	80	5.50	Solvay Am pf ww	100	88	88	88	..
54½	36	2	So Calif Edison	1400	45½	45	45½	44¾
109½	67¼	6	Southern Pacific	400	85	84	85	86
17½	7¼	..	So P Rico Sugar	1400	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	13¾
65⅞	27	4	Southern Ry	200	37	36	36¼	37½
83	53	5	Southern Ry pf	100	58	58	58	59⅞
36	21	2	Spalding & Bros	100	29	29	29	..
92½	68⅛	6	Spang Chal pf	10	78	78	78	..
13⅝	6	1	Sparks Withing	100	8½	8½	8½	8½
4	2¼	..	Spear & Co	150	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
17¾	8⅝	..	Spicer Mfg	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
17½	5¼	..	Spieg May Stern	100	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	9
20½	14⅞	1.20	Stand Brands	1200	18½	18¼	18⅜	18½
88⅝	55⅛	3.50	Stand Gas & El	200	69	68¼	68¼	69¼
64⅝	56	4	Stand G&E pf	100	60	60	60	60¼
51¾	31⅛	2.50‡	Stand Oil Calif	2900	38½	38	38½	38½
52½	30⅝	1¶	Stand Oil NJ	7300	39⅝	39	39⅛	39½
26	13⅞	1.60	Stand Oil NY	4500	18	17½	17⅝	17⅝
7¾	5	1.20	Sterling pf	500	8½	8½	8½	8⅝
40	30¼	3	Sterling cv pf	100	37½	37½	37½	..
21⅞	8	..	Stewart Warner	300	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	12¾
54½	25⅛	3	Stone & Webster	1600	36⅝	35	35⅝	36½
26	14⅛	1.20	Studebaker	1200	19⅛	18¾	19½	20⅝
45¼	31	1¶	Sun Oil	100	36	36	36	36
104½	94	6	Sun Oil pf	10	101¾	101¾	101¾	..
40⅝	30	2½	Suptrheater	100	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	..
			—T—					
21½	16¾	1.40	Telautograph	100	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅞
9⅛	5⅛	.50	Tenn Cop & Ch	100	7	7	7	..
36¼	18	2	Texas Co	1600	23⅞	23½	23⅞	24
55¾	29⅛	3	Texas Gulf Sul	1700	37	36	36¾	37
17⅝	7½	..	Texas & P Land	600	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	11¼
9	4	..	Thermoid	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
23	18¼	2.40	The Fair	100	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	..
14⅝	5½	..	Third Ave Ry	200	14⅛	14	14	14½
27	16	..	Third Nat Inv	100	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23¾
35	15¼	2	Thompson	100	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	..
18	9¾	1.20	Thompson Prod	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	15½
9	4	.60	Tide Water Asso	400	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
68	38	6	Tide Wat Asso pf	100	47½	47½	47½	48
12	5½	..	Timken-Detroit	600	7	7	7	..
59	32	3	Timken Roller	100	39	39	39	39⅝
18	6⅝	1	*Transamerica	900	8⅝	8	8¼	8½
11¾	6½	..	Tri Continental	200	9½	9⅜	9½	9⅝
94¼	92¼	6	Tri Cont pf	300	93¼	93¼	93¼	..
24	12	.60	Truscon Steel	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	..
			—U—					
21¾	9½	1.60	Ulen & Co	100	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	..
72	43½	2.60	Union Carbide	1500	54	53	53⅝	54¼
26⅝	14	2¶	Union Oil Calif	400	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	18¾
205⅛	137	10	Union Pacific	200	171⅝	168⅝	168⅝	171⅞
87	83⅝	4	Union Pacific pf	300	85⅝	85¼	85⅝	..
38⅞	20⅞	..	United Air & Tr	9900	30⅝	30	30¼	31⅝
122	113¼	7	United Bisc pf	70	119½	119	119½	..
28⅝	13	..	United Carbon	200	16⅞	16	16	17
31¼	16⅛	.75	United Corp	14600	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	25
52½	44⅞	3	United Corp pf	2900	50⅝	50¼	50¼	50½
12	3	..	United El Coal	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
67¾	48¼	4	United Fruit	400	57½	57	57½	57
37¼	25⅞	1.20	United Gas & Im	1700	30⅞	30⅛	30⅝	31⅛
31⅝	21	2	United Piece Dye	300	23⅞	23	23	..
12⅛	6	..	US & For Sec	100	9	9	9	9
90	75	6	US & ForSpf	100	83	83	83	..
12⅜	5⅞	..	US Hoffman M	200	11⅛	11⅜	11⅜	11⅛
77⅛	24⅞	..	US Indus Alco	1200	32⅛	31¼	32¼	33¼
10⅝	3⅝	..	US Leather	200	8¼	8	8	8½
37⅞	20	2	US Pipe & Fdry	100	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	26⅞
20¼	17¼	1.20	US P&Fdry pf	100	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	..
38⅝	13½	2	US Realty	100	18	18	18	19⅝
20⅝	10⅝	..	US Rubber	300	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	16⅞
38⅞	17	..	US Rubber 1pf	300	27⅞	27	27⅛	27
152⅝	83⅛	7	US Steel	28800	104⅞	102⅝	103⅞	105
150	136½	7	US Steel pf	600	141⅝	141⅛	141⅝	141⅞
42	24	8	Univ Pictures pf	10	23	23	23	..
31	19⅛	2	Utilities P&Lt A	1500	24⅞	24⅛	24⅜	24⅞
			—V—					
76⅝	23⅛	..	Vanadium	8600	36½	34⅞	35⅞	36⅝
71⅝	38½	4	Vulcan Detin	20	52⅝	47	52⅝	52
			—W—					
26	8	..	Wabash RR	100	15½	15½	15½	16
27⅝	21	1.50	Waldorf System	100	25½	25½	25½	25
8⅝	3	..	Ward Baking B	400	4	4	4	..
87½	34	7	Ward Baking pf	100	46	46	46	..
20⅝	4⅝	..	Warner Bros A	2900	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	8½
7⅝	1⅝	..	Warner Quinlan	100	3	3	3	3
46⅝	14½	..	Warren Bros	200	24	23⅝	24	24½
32	22	2	Warren F & P	100	24	24	24	22½
57½	51	4	Wesson Oil pf	100	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	..
103	92	6	W Penn E pf	10	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	95⅝
112	102⅝	7	W Penn El 7%	100	105	105	105	106⅝
120	114	7	*W Penn Pw 7%	10	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	..
44⅛	17⅛	..	Westn Dairy P A	100	29	29	29	..
13⅞	4⅝	..	Westn Dairy P B	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅝
19⅞	9	..	Westn Maryland	800	14⅛	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝
150⅝	96⅛	8	Western Union	300	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	119⅞
36⅞	20	2	Westing Air Br	100	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅛
107¾	54¼	4	*Westing Elec	15300	72½	70½	71⅞	73⅞
40	18	2	Westvaco Chlor	200	26⅝	26⅝	26¾	27¼
9⅞	3½	..	Wilcox Oil & G	200	6	6	6	6
30	20	2.50	Wilcox Rich A	100	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	..
8	3¾	..	Willys-Overland	300	4½	4¼	4⅜	4⅜
56¼	44¼	7	Willys-Over pf	100	46	46	46	..
72⅝	54⅜	2.40	Woolworth	6700	72	70⅝	70⅞	71⅞
106⅞	37⅛	..	Worthgton Pump	2400	55¼	53½	54½	55⅝
80⅝	66¾	4	Wrigley	1700	74	73½	74	74
			—Y—					
15⅛	5⅜	..	Yellow Truck	2000	9¾	9¼	9⅝	9¼
			—Z—					
5¼	2⅜	..	Zenith Radio	300	3	2⅞	3	..

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in scrip. dPaid in 1930. eLast payment.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY

PARIS NEW YORK LONDON

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CONDITION ON JUNE 30, 1931

ASSETS

Cash on Hand and Due from Banks	$102,452,829.36
Exchanges for Clearing House	67,298,878.47
Demand Loans	118,915,019.44
Time Loans and Bills Discounted	278,980,873.75
U. S. Government Securities	113,860,262.61
State and Municipal Bonds	35,264,630.76
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank	2,250,000.00
Other Bonds and Securities	13,979,921.31
Real Estate Bonds and Mortgages	1,438,250.00
Bank Premises	19,226,930.58
Accrued Interest and Accounts Receivable	2,275,458.06
Customers' Liability on Acceptances	39,206,368.51
Liability of Others on Acceptances, etc., Sold with our Endorsement	45,405,639.44
	$840,555,062.29

LIABILITIES

Capital	$ 25,000,000.00	
Surplus Fund	50,000,000.00	
Undivided Profits	37,792,422.33	$112,792,422.33
Deposits	$604,225,290.99	
Outstanding and Certified Checks	33,164,985.66	637,390,276.65
Dividends Declared and Unpaid		1,876,516.50
Accrued Interest Payable		274,629.96
Unearned Interest		663,405.16
Reserve for Taxes, etc.		2,159,136.60
Outstanding Acceptances		39,993,035.65
Acceptances, etc., Sold with our Endorsement		45,405,639.44
		$840,555,062.29

The above statement includes the net worth (with securities figured at market values) of Bankers Company of New York, a wholly owned subsidiary

SEWARD PROSSER, *Chairman, Managing Committee* — A. A. TILNEY, *Chairman of the Board* — H. J. COCHRAN, *Vice Chairman of the Board* — S. SLOAN COLT, *President*

Wall Street Office: 16 Wall Street — Fifth Avenue Office: at 42nd Street — Fifty-seventh Street Office: at Madison Avenue

Paris Office: 3 & 5 Place Vendome — London Office: 26 Old Broad Street

The security business of Bankers Trust Company is carried on by its wholly owned subsidiary.

BANKERS COMPANY OF NEW YORK

821 Atlantic National Bank Building
10 Post Office Square, Boston, Mass.
Phone: Hancock 3080

HEAVY TONE OBTAINS IN SOME OF LEADING FOREIGN MARKETS

LONDON, July 6 (AP)—Delay in the debt negotiations at Paris left the Stock Exchange quiet this morning with a slight easing of German and Austrian bonds and on the transatlantic favorites.

German 5½ bonds dropped 1½, and others eased fractions. Among the transatlantics, Tractions were ⅝ lower at 23⅝, and Hydroelectrics a quarter lower. British bonds, mining shares and oils merely maintained their positions.

The outstanding feature of the close was the extreme weakness of German bonds on the uncertain outlook of the debt negotiations in Paris. The 5½'s closed 3¾ off at 70¼.

British funds closed with some irregularity, but the war loan 5 per cent bonds rose to 103⅝.

BERLIN, July 6 (AP)—The Boerse opened today with declines all around, and the tendency remained weak.

It was learned that on Saturday French financial institutions which had advanced short term credits served notice of withdrawal upon German debtors.

Applications for foreign currencies today reached 80,000,000 marks. The Boerse reacted with declines which reached 8 points in some cases, while day-to-day money was in strong demand, commanding 9 to 11 per cent.

Toward the close, improvement set in on reports that credits maturing July 16 woul be extended

PARIS, July 6 (AP)—The Bourse was affected today by heaviness on the German exchange Saturday despite news of a nominal wa debts agreement between France and the United States.

Differences of opinion on the debts question served to increase a feeling of reserves here and offerings were absorbed with difficulty in a sluggish market where quotations dropped generally. Fluctuations were narrow, however, and without definite direction. The market was heavy and inactive at the close.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By th Associated ess

NEW YORK

Stocks: Heavy; National Biscuit at new low.

Bonds: Irregular; Germans weak.

Curb: Heavy; small losses in dull market.

Foreign exchanges: Irregular; German mark sags.

Cotton: Easy; lower cables.

Sugar: Barely steady; lower spot market.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Lower; increased visible supply.

Corn: Irregular; favorable crop weather.

Cattle: Easier.

Hogs: Dull.

CHAIN SYSTEM SALES

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

	1931	1930	Dec.%
June	$19,219,305	$23,989,300	19.88
Six months	107,791,365	130,188,103	17.22

W. T. GRANT CO. SALES

	1931	1930	Dec.%
June	$5,288,559	$5,463,632	15.1
Six months	33,067,804	30,007,418	10.3

M. H. FISHMAN CO.

	1931	1930	Inc.%
June sales	$246,333	$189,891	29.7
6 months	1,032,033	825,150	25.

EDISON BROS. STORES

	1931	1930	Inc.%
June sales	$610,056	$379,276	62.9
5 months	2,972,003	2,030,398	46.4

NEISNER BROS.

	1931	1930	Inc.%
June sales	$1,451,262	$1,342,222	8.1
Six months	7,336,856	6,922,251	6.1

KLINE BROS.

	1931	1930	Inc.%
June sales	$610,237	$581,438	13.7
6 months	2,397,536	2,027,585	18.3

G. C. MURPHY CO SALES

	1931	1930	Inc. %
June	$1,509,353	$1,288,917	21.7
Six months	8,461,793	7,101,013	19.1

BICKFORD'S, INC. SALES

	1931	1930	Inc. %
June	$614,664	$663,965	22.2
Six months	3,948,396	3,083,908	38.2

J. J. NEWBERRY CO. SALES

	1931	1930	Inc. %
June	$2,551,078	$2,222,773	14.3
Six months	12,581,978	12,198,366	3

BRITISH RUBBER STOCKS

LONDON, July 6—Crude rubber stocks decreased 271 tons last week to 83,170. Liverpool stocks increased 436 tons to 54,822.

REICHSBANK PLANS TO USE NEW YORK CREDIT

NEW YORK, July 6 (AP)—It was reported in Wall Street today that the German Reichsbank planned to make use of the $50,000,000 gold credit granted several years ago by a group headed by the International Acceptance Bank of New York to the German Gold Discount Bank, which about a year ago became a subsidiary of the Reichsbank.

The discount bank was formed in connection with the Dawes plan operation, but after the Young plan was adopted it affiliated with the German Central Bank, having as its purpose the financing of credits for exports from Germany.

The $100,000,000 international credit extended to Germany recently to tide her over the mid-year period falls due on July 16.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CANADIAN PACIFIC

	1931	1930
Fourth week June	$3,922,000	$4,705,000
Month June	12,440,000	13,863,000
Jan 1-June 30	70,491,000	88,676,000

VAN SWERINGEN CORP. HAS LOSS

NEW YORK, July 6 (AP)—The statement of the Van Sweringen Corporation for the period from the beginning of business May 1, 1930, to Dec. 31 last, exclusive of subsidiaries, shows net loss of $1,056,538. The Cleveland Terminals Building Company and wholly owned subsidiary reported for the period from May 1 to Dec. 31, 1930, net income of $93,808. This company is a subsidiary of the Van Sweringen Corporation.

TRANSAMERICA CORPORATION

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6—Bank of America, N. T. & S. A., in the first six months of 1931 earned net of $4,308,438, or $2.15 a share on 2,000,000 shares, 99.8 per cent of which are owned by Transamerica Corporation. After provision for equity of minority interest, balance accruing to Transamerica was $4,298,217, or 18 cents a share on 23,-823,413 outstanding shares of the bank holding company.

NEW GERMAN CREDIT

BERLIN, July 6—A new credit of $50,-000,000 was granted the Gold Discount Bank, a Reichsbank subsidiary, by an American banking consortium headed by International Acceptance Company. Previous international credits totaling $100,000,000 were almost exhausted.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, July 6 (AP)—De Beers sold today at 3⅝ and Rand Mines at 3⅝. Money was 1⅛ per cent; discount rates: Short bills 1⅞ per cent; three months 1⅞ per cent.

SIGNS NOTED OF IMPROVEMENT IN STEEL INDUSTRY

Pig Iron Sales Brisk—Farm Demand Gains—Railroad Call Rises—Sheets Up

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK, July 6—The present is the low point of the year in the steel industry by tradition. This year the same holds good more than usual, many steel makers being glad of the season as an excuse for closing down plants for a week, two weeks or more.

The general rate of operations is probably no more than 25 or 30 per cent of capacity, but a rebound is expected shortly.

One of the steel trade journals has made the observation or prediction that total ingot production for 1931 will be no larger than production over the first half of 1929. Of course that year was an unusually brisk one while the present year is at the other end of the scale.

Signs of Improvement

There are definite signs of improvement in certain branches of the industry. Pig iron sales along the Atlantic seaboard are the briskest this year from standpoint of number of transactions, though since individual tonnages are small the aggregate is not as large as at other times. Sales at Boston and New York are evidently considerably better than in the Philadelphia district.

Makers of farm implements report better sales of their products and a marked reduction in unsold goods, which would indicate that more steel will be bought in these quarters before long. That railroad demand has been better in the last few weeks is borne out by statistics.

Awards of freight cars in the domestic market in June were 972 contrasted with 46 in May and 794 in June of last year. The Norfolk & Western is opening bids on 20,000 tons of steel rails this week. The New York Central has opened bids on third quarter requirements of steel for repairs and upkeep.

Prices Appear Firmer

Steel prices appear to have a firmer tone, though it must be admitted that this is merely an appearance in view of a lick of convincing tests recently. In most cases second quarter prices will be extended into the third quarter. However, producers of sheets are standing by their recent announced advances, which call for payment of $1 to $5 a ton more.

Iron and steel scrap prices have steadied after a long series of price declines. On a purchase of 3000 tons of pig iron for the Garwood, N. J., plant of the Thatcher Furnace Company, it is said that some unusually low prices had been quoted, but of course this was an unusually attractive order and prices made are not representative of the general market.

Over the last two years the operating pace of the steel industry has fluctuated very widely. Operations in April 1929, had been 100 per cent of practical capacity, receding to 40 per cent in December of that year.

The following February saw the rate back to 81 per cent, with a decline to 34 per cent last December. Then followed a rise to 57 per cent in March of this year, with the pace now low again at slightly over 30 per cent.

Hoover Plan a Factor

The steel industry shares to some extent in the generally better feeling brought about by the debt moratorium negotiations and the rises in other commodities.

Zinc, which is used closely with the steel industry in coating steel articles, has advanced $16 a ton within three weeks. Tin, another coating material, has advanced 2 to 3 cents a pound. Such rises in other metals and commodities should have some influence in forcing steel prices higher.

It is predicted that automobile production for June will have been shown to have been 270,000 to 275,000 cars and trucks, compared with 315,000 in May. A further decline in production is expected in July.

Fabricated structural steel business continues as though there had never been a depression. There are 12 new inquiries in the 1000 tons, or better, class, headed by 6100 tons for a viaduct in connection with the New Jersey express highway. Awards of structurals for a recent week have been 30,000 tons.

Fabricators, however, complain of very low prices. The good structural business of recent years has brought many competitors into the field, and prices are accordingly very low.

Road Building Increases

Road building continues a very important outlet for steel this year. Awards of concrete reinforcing bars, which are used in making concrete roads, are slightly ahead of those for a corresponding period of last year, one of the few lines of steel in which 1931 comparisons are favorable.

Pig iron sellers are heartened by the improvement in demand. The purchase of 3000 tons by the New Jersey heating equipment maker was the largest of the year in the East, at least of foundry pig iron. The order is said to have been filled by a Buffalo and by an eastern Pennsylvania producer.

The many small lots of iron being bought shows an improvement in the demand for castings and confidence in the future. It indicates, too, that consumers had allowed their stocks of pig iron to dwindle to a low ebb. Most of the pig iron orders have ranged in size from 50 to 300 tons.

Pig iron demand emanates from a wide variety of consumers. Makers of heating equipment are of course active in preparing for the fall retail demand. On the other hand cast iron pipe makers are pretty fully covered on their needs for this season.

Trends of the nonferrous metals have been rather mixed by comparison with the steady advances of the preceding week. Copper has declined ⅜c a pound in a few directions to 8¼c a pound; tin has been very irregular. Quicksilver has declined to $96 a flask of 76 pounds, a new low for the year. Lead has been steady and unchanged, while zinc has risen to new heights.

PRAIRIE PIPE LINE COMPANY

Deliveries of crude oil by Prairie Pipe Line Company in June were 2,147,395 barrels, an average of 71,580 daily, compared with 2,400,591 in May, or 77,438 daily and 4,571,207 in June, 1930, or 185,707 daily.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	99¼	99
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	78	78
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	74¼	74½
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	74	73½
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	83	82½
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	100½	100⅛
Amer Inter 5½s '49	87¾	87¾
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	20	20
Amer Smelting 5s '47 A	103	102½
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	105⅛	104⅝
Amer T&T 4½s '33	81	81
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	134	133¾
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106⅞	106¼
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	107⅞	107
Amer T&T 5s '65	108	107⅝
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	110⅛	110⅛
Amer WW ⅛ Elec deb 6s '75	104⅝	103⅞
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	60½	60
Armour & Co 4½s '39	81¾	81
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	70¼	70¼
Armstrong Cork 5s '40	94¼	94
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	100	100
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	115⅝	115⅛
Atch T&SF 4s T S L '58	98⅞	98⅞
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	58	58
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	98⅜	98⅜
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWI div '41	97⅞	97⅞
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	91¾	91½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	100⅛	100⅛
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	107¼	107¼
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	100⅞	100
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	109¾	109⅞
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	109	108⅞
Ben Ind Loan 6s	98½	98½
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	103¾	103⅝
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	104¾	104¾
Boston & Maine 5s '55	99½	99¼
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	25½	25½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	107⅛	107⅛
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	101⅞	101½
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	90½	90½
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	105¾	105⅛
Bush Term 1st 4s '52	90	90
Bush Term con 5s '55	84	84
Bush Term ldg 5s '60	98⅞	98⅞
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	100⅝	100⅞
Can Nat Ry 4½s '47	101⅞	100⅞
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	106⅞	106⅞
Can North 4½s '35	103⅛	103
Can North deb 6½s '46	119⅞	119⅝
Can Pacific deb 4s	86¼	85½
Can Pacific 4½s '60	98½	98
Can Pacific 5s '44	105⅛	105
Can Pacific 5s '54	103	102½
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	77	77
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	98¼	98¼
Cen Pacific 5s '60	103½	103
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	111⅛	111⅛
Certainteed 5½s '48	48	48
Ches Corp 5s '47	99	98
Ches & O 4½s B	102¼	102¼
Ches & O Potts Ck 4s	95¼	95¼
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	34½	34⅜
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	69¼	67¼
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	27½	27
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	66⅛	65½
Chicago & Nw gen 3½s '87	75½	75½
Chaciga & Nw 4½s 2037	82½	882½
Chicago @ Nw 4¾s cv '49	82	81
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	93⅛	92
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	90	90
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	94¾	94¼
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	81	81
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	103⅞	103⅞
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	105	105
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	115¾	115¾
Chile Copper 5s '47	88	88
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	104¾	104¾
Colo Industrial 5s '34	80	80
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	101⅛	101⅛
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	97⅞	97⅝
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	99	98¼
Com Az Antilla 7½s ct	14½	13
Com Az Antilla 7½s '39	15½	15½
Com Credit Co 6s '34	100⅝	100⅝
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	99½	99
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	106¾	106¾
Con Gas 4½s	102	101⅞
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	107⅝	107⅛
Container Corp 5s ct '43	41	41
Container Corp 6s '46	63½	63½
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	86	86
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	65⅛	65⅛
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	10¼	10
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	63	63
Cumberland T@T 5s '37	105⅛	105⅛
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	97¾	97¼
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51 sta	104½	104¼
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	94½	94½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	64½	64½
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	103½	103½
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	103¾	103½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	107⅞	107¾
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	91¼	91
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	37	37
Erie RR cv 4s D '53	75½	75½
Erie RR ref 5s '67	81	80⅞
Erie RR gen lien	77½	77
Erie RR gen 5s '75	81	81
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	94¾	94¾
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	18	18
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	98¼	98¼
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	104	103⅞
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	93¼	93¼
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	40¾	40½
Geo Alabama 5s	37½	37½
Goodrich 6s '45	66	65¾
Goodich 1st 6½s '47	97¾	97¾
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	92½	91¾
Gould Coupler 6s '40	47¾	47¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	108	108
Great Northern 4¼s '61	99⅝	98¾
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	95¾	95¾
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	108¼	108¼
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110	109⅞
Gulf States Steel 5½s	60	60
Har Riv P C 4s	95½	95½
Havana Elec 5s '52	4½	40¾
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	51½	51½
Houston Oil 5½s '40	88¾	88¾
Hudson Coal 5s '62	60¾	60¾
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	79⅞	79⅞
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	98¾	98⅞
Humble Oil 5s '37	102	102
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102⅜	102¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	106¾	106¾
Ill Central 3½s Lou div '55	85⅞	85⅞
Ill Central 4s '53	76	75½
Ill Central 4¾s '66	83¼	82½
Ill Central 6½s '36	106	106
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s '63	89	89
Ill Central U Lines	92	92
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	96½	96⅞
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	95⅞	95¼
Inland Steel 5½s '45	91¼	91¼
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	82	81
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	96⅛	95¾
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	91½	91
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	73¾	73¾
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	73½	73½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	91	90½
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	88	88
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	75⅞	75⅞
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	71⅛	71
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	72	72
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	53	53
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	82½	82¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	95½	95
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	89¼	88½
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	105¾	105¾
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	93¾	93
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	97⅛	97⅛
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	98	98
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	92	92
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	102¼	102¼
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	103½	103
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	101¼	101¼
Laclede Gas 5½s D	100½	100½
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	85	85
L'Autaro 6s '54	46	45½
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	87½	87¼
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	99½	99½
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	105⅛	105⅛
Loew's Inc 6s '41	98¼	98¼
Long Dock 6s	106	106
Long Island rfg 4s '49	96½	96½
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	57	55¾
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	106¾	106¾
L&N uni 4s '40	99½	99½
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42 std	22½	22½
Marion Steam S 6s	38	38
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	97	97
Metro Edison 4½s '68	100⅞	100⅞
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	103	102⅞
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	103¾	103⅝
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	103¾	103½
Min StP & SSM 5s '38	70	70
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	89	88⅜
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	97½	97½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	64¾	64
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	89⅛	89
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	88½	88
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	88	88
Mo Pac 5s I '81	88¼	87½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	81½	81⅛
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	104½	104½
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	100½	100⅝
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	71½	71
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	83⅞	83⅞
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	52	52
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	102	101¾
New Eng T&T ½s B '61	106¼	106¼
New Eng T&T 5s '52	111	111
Newpt-Cinn Bge 4½s	100	100
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	92½	92½
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	92½	92½
N O T & M 5s B '54	69⅝	69⅝
N O T & M 5½s '54	80	79⅝
NYCHR gen 3½s '97	85	85
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	94⅜	93¾
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	101¼	101¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s N	98¾	98½
NYCHR rfg & im 5s 2013	104½	104⅛
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	106	106
NYC L SL cou 3½s '98	83⅛	83⅛
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	80	78½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	92½	92½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	98	98
NY Edison 5s '44	106¾	106⅝
NY GELH&P 5s '48	115¼	115¼
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55	85½	85⅛
NY NH&H 4½s '67	94⅝	94¼
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	117	117
NY Ok & W reg 4s reg	52½	51½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	59	59
NY Railway inc 6s '65	3¾	3¾
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	104¾	104¾
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	109¼	109
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	104⅝	104⅝
NY Tel deb 6s '49	110⅛	110⅛
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106	105⅞
Norf & W con 4s '96	100	99¼
Norf & W PC&C 4s '41	98¾	98¾
North Am Co 5s '61	101	100⅞
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	102½	102⅞
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	103⅞	103⅝
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103⅞	103¾
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	105⅞	105⅞
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	67⅞	67⅝
Nor Pacific 5s C 2047	103¾	103¾
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	104¼	104¼
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	105¾	105⅝
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	95	94⅜
Otis Steel 6s '41	94¼	94½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	105	104⅝
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	107⅝	107⅝
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	102	101⅝
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	34⅛	34½
Paramount Public 5½s '50	83½	83
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	101⅛	101⅛
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	90	88½
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	90½	89⅞
Penn P&L 4½s	97⅞	97⅞
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	100⅛	100⅛
Penn Railroad con 4s sta '48	100	100
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	96	95¾
Penn Railroad 4¼s '63	102	101¾
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	101½	101½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	96⅞	96½
Penn Railroad 5s '64	104⅝	104
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	62	62
Philadelphia Co 6s '67	102½	102¼
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	97⅞	97⅛
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	76	76
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	104⅞	104⅞
Pitts CC&StL 4½s A '40	102	102
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	101½	101½
Pitts CC&StL 5s B '75	108¼	108¼
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60	86⅞	86½
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	87⅝	87⅛
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	66¼	66
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	104½	104½
Pub Svc E&O 4s	98¼	98
Pure Oil 5½s '37	85¼	85
Pure Oil 5½s '40	82	82
Read rfg 4½s A '97	101⅝	101⅝
Read rfg 4½s '97 B	101⅞	101⅝
Remington Arms sf 6s' 37	85	84
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	83	82½
Republic I&S rfg 5½s' 53	76	76
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44 ct	31	31
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	92½	92
St Louis RM&Pac 5s '55	53½	53
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	71½	71
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	62¼	61⅝
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	80½	80½
St Louis P&NW 5s	104	104
St Louis SW con 4s '32	82¾	82
StP M&M con 6s '33	105¾	105¾
San Ant Pub Ser 6s' 52	109	109
Seabd AL con 6s' 45	15¾	15
Shell Union 5s ww '49	81	80½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	94	94
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	97½	97½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102½	102¼
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	57½	56
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s' 41	106	105⅞
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	103⅝	103⅛
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	96½	96⅛
Southern Pacific 4½s' 68	95⅛	95⅛
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	95¾	95½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	93½	93
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	100¼	100¼
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	82½	82¼
Southern Ry gen 6s' 56	105¼	105¼
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	109⅝	109¼
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104	103¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s' 51	99¼	99
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	52½	51
Texas Corp 5s '44	95¾	95½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	95⅝	95¾
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	95	94½
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	94	94
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	56⅛	56⅜
Third Ave adj 5s '60	44½	44½
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	100	100
Union Oil Cal 6s' 42	103¾	103¾
Union Pacific 1st 4s' 47	101¼	100⅞
Union Pacific 4½s '67	102	102
United Biscuit 6s '42	105	105
US Rubber Co 5s '47	70	69
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	99½	99
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	103½	103½
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	70⅝	70½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	76¾	76½
Vanadium Corp 5s	83½	83½
Virginia Ry 5s '62	106	105⅝
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	102½	102¼
Walworth 6s '45	49	49
Warner Co 6s '44 ww	85	83
Warner Co 6s '44 xw	83	83
Warnere Bros Pict 6s '39	41½	41
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	105½	105½
West Shore 4s '2361	93¼	92¼
Western Electric 5s '44	106¼	106¼
Western Maryland 4s '52	79	78
Western Pacific 5s A '46	80	80
Western Union R E 4½s '50	101¾	101¾
Western Union 5s '51	102	102
Western Union col 5s '38	105	104¾
Western Union 5s '60	102¼	103¼
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	95	95
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78	98¾	98¼

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Jul 6	Last Jul 3
3½s '47	102.18	102.18	102.18	102.17
1st 4¼s '47	103.12	103.10	103.12	103.12
4th 4¼s '38	104.27	104.24	104.24	104.24
US 3⅜s '43 June	102.26	102.26	102.26	
US 3⅜s '43	102.21	102.21	102.21	102.23
US 3⅛s '46	101.11	101.8	101.11	101.11
US 4s '54	108.11	108.11	108.11	108.16
US 4¼s '52	113.16	113.16	113.16	113.17

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	57	55
Akershus 5s '63	96⅛	96⅛
Antioquia 2d 7s '57	54½	54½
Antioquia 7s A '45	60⅞	60⅞
Antioquia 7s B '45	62½	62½
Antioquia 7s C '45	62	62
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	82	82
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	90½	90⅜
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	90½	89½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	90	90
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	90¼	90¼
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	90½	90½
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	90	90
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	90¼	89¾
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	89⅞	89¾
Australia 4½s '56	64¼	64¼
Australia 5s '55	71	70¾
Australia 5s '57	70	70
Austria Gov) 7s '57	88½	87
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	106½	106
Austria Hydro 6½s	80½	80½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	103¾	103⅜
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	108⅞	108⅞
Belgium (King) 7s '55	114¼	114¼
Belgium (King) 7s '56	109⅛	109½
Bergen 5s '60	100	100
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	76½	76½
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	79⅝	78¾
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	72	71¾
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	72¼	71½
Berlin Elec 6s '55	66½	65¾
Bogota (City) 8s '45	79	79
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	26⅝	26½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	27	26
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	33¾	33¾
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	106¼	106
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	63¼	62½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	63¾	62½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	80	80
Bremen 7s '35	93	93
Brisbane 5s '57	59	59
Budapest (City) 6s '62	71	71
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	66	64¼
Bulgaria 7½s '68	79	79
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	71	71
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	103	102½
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	95⅝	95½
Canada (Dom) '52	106½	106½
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	70	70
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	54¾	54⅛
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	62	60
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	65	65
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	57	56½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	60	59
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	59½	57
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	61	61
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	61⅜	60¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	59¾	58⅝
Chilean Loan 7s '60	58¼	58¼
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	63	63
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	72½	72
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	71¾	71½
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	96¾	96½
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	100⅞	100⅝
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	94½	94½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	94¾	94½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	68	67¾
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	59¼	59
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	108	108
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	108½	108¼
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	98¾	98⅛
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101	101
Denmark (King) 6s '42	106¼	106¼
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	96½	95
Dresden 7s '45	86⅞	86⅞
Dutch EI 6s '47	101¼	101¼
Dutch EI sf 6s '62	101½	101¼
Estonia Bank 7s '67	61	61
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	84¼	84¼
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	105	104⅛
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125	125
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	89	88¾
German 7s '49	100	99¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	82⅝	82
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	74	74
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	74	73¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	86	84⅛
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	71¼	70½
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	82½	82
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	92⅞	92⅞
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	74½	73¾
Greek 6s '68	84⅞	84⅞
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	88	88
Helsingfors 6½s '60	85½	85¼
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	68	63¾
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	93¼	93¼
Italy (King) 7s '51	100⅞	100⅛
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	93⅞	93⅞
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	97½	97¼
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	107¼	107
Karstadt 6s '43	54½	54½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	93½	93⅛
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	87	87
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	88	88
Lyons (City) 6s '34	106	106
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	106	106
Medellin 6½s '54	54	54
Milan (City) 6½s '52	90	89½
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	47	42½
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	47	44
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	95⅝	95
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	105	105
New South Wales 5s '57	62½	62½
New South Wales 5s '58	61¾	61
Nord Rys 6½s' 50	107	107
North German Lloyd 6s '47	76	74½
Norway (Mun) Bank 5s '67	100	100
Norway (King) 5s '63	101⅜	101⅝
Norway (King) 5½s '65	103⅛	103⅛
Norway (King) 6s' 43	106	106
Norway (King) 6s '44	106½	106
Norway (King) 6s '52	102¾	103⅝
Norwegian El 5½s' 57	99½	99
Nuremberg 6s '52	63⅞	63⅞
Out Pow Svc 5½s' 50	80½	80
Oriental Dev 5½s' 58	95½	95½
Oslo (City) 5½s' 46	101⅝	101⅝
Oslo (City) 6s' 55	103	102½
Oslo G&E 5s' 63	99	99
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	89	89
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s' 58	104½	104⅛
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	36	35
Peru (Gov) 6s' 60	24¼	23½
Peru (Gov) 6s' 61	22	22
Pirelli Co of Italy 7s '52	103⅞	103⅞
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	76¾	75½
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	83	82½
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	46	45¾
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	64	64
Prussia 6½s '51	76½	75¼
Prussia 6s' 52	73½	73⅛
Queensland (State) 6s' 47	70	68
Queensland (State) 7s '41	88½	88½
Rhine Main 7s '50	92	92
Rhine Westphalia 6s' 53	84	84
Rhine Westphalia 6s' 53 ww	81	80
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	95½	95½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55	80	79
Rhinelbe 7s '46	83⅞	82
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	46	44
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	67	67
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	36½	36⅛
Rome (City 6½s '52	91	90½
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	92½	92
Rumania 7s '59	77	76½
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	100	100
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	80	73
San Paulo (City) 6½s '57	45	44¾
San Paulo (City) 8s '52	65	65
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	44	44
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '56	60	60
Sao Paulo (State 8s '36	81	81
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	62½	61¾
Saxonn State 6½s '46	74	73
Saxon State 7s '45	80	79
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107⅛	107
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	79¾	79¾
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	89½	89½
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	91¾	91¾
Siemens 6½s '51	95¾	95¾
Silesia Elec Corp 6½s '46	65	64½
Silesia (Prov 7s '58	59	59
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	106⅝	106⅝
Swiss Government 5½s '46	106¾	106¼
Swiss Government 5½s '46	106¾	106¼
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	98⅝	98⅛
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	87⅜	87⅜
Trondhjem 5½s '57	98⅛	98⅛
U K Gt Br ¾ I 5½s '37	108⅝	108¼
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	67½	67⅝
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	70½	69
Unterelbe 6s '53	70	70
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	70¼	70
Warsaw 7s '58	61½	61
Westphalia El 6s '53	67	66⅛

A WINDOW in WALL STREET

Making the Motormare Go

HOW much labor goes into an automobile? That is, how much labor besides that for which the motorist pays and pays at the garage? If one man were equipped to gather the raw materials, prepare them, turn out the parts, put them together, transport the result of this labor to the market, sell the car, finance the sale and perform the other merchandising services, it would take him 71 working days to complete the job. The factory work would require 40 days. Gathering and transporting raw materials would consume nine days. Selling the automobile would take 22 days. That's the way Automotive Industries interprets the statistics. Then, it might be asked, how long does it take to pay for the car? A well-known maker's slogan says: "Ask the man who owns one."

Less Red, Less Blues

Fairer financial winds are blowing in the "windy city." Chicago has had much publicity, due to its financial difficulties. A statement was made by the Mayor the other day to the effect that Chicago has $60,000,000 in cash and owns more than 40 per cent of its tax anticipation warrants outstanding. It came as unexpected good news to investors interested in the affairs of that city. The improved situation was reflected in the market for Chicago's bonds. At last, it appears America's midland capital is preparing to bring its accounts out of the red ink column.

Current from Coal

Persons who get all steamed up over the "power trust" and its acquisition of water power rights may be interested to hear that steam, though not the kind they are making, produces two-thirds of the electric power in the United States. This is what Royal Meekin, economist of the Irving Fisher Service, says. Moreover, he declares steam will continue to generate a constantly increasing proportion of current. Some steam plants, it has been found, can generate power at less expense than Niagara Falls. Mr. Meekin believes it is to coal and not to water that the electric power industry may look for future prosperity. Perhaps the coal industry can squeeze some encouragement out of this.

Houses Made With Hands

New projects have been putting the bill in building the last several weeks, and the bill for that period is in the neighborhood of $95,000,000. Leaders in the industry note that large building enterprises are responsible for much of the current activity. Contracts involving $1,000,000 or more are numerous. The work now in the first stages or shortly to begin should prove an aid to employment. It is well spread out over the United States.

C. W. M.

DIVIDENDS

S. H. Kress & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 20.

St. Paul Union Stockyards Company paid July 1 to stock of record June 18 the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents and, in addition, a special dividend of $2. The stock was split 4 for 1 last November.

Central Trust Company of Cambridge paid on July 1 to stock of record June 24 a quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share. Previously the stock had received quarterly payments of 75 cents a share.

Duplan Silk Corporation declared a semi-annual dividend of 50 cents a share on the common stock, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 1.

National Department Stores declared a dividend of $1 on the first preferred on account of the quarterly dividend of $1.75, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 15.

Spang, Chalfant & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Rhode Island Public Service Company, part of New England Power Association, declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1 a share on class A stock and 50 cents a share on preferred stock, both payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 15.

Lowell Electric Light Corporation, part of the same system, declared regular quarterly dividend of 65 cents a share on capital stock, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 15.

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, July 6—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Today	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$ .95*	$ .95*	$1.08⅛
Corn, 2 yellow	.73¼	.76½	.92½
Oats, 2 white	.39¾	.40⅜	.47½
Flour	4.55	4.55	5.35
Beef, family	13.00	13.00	25.00
Pork	23.00	23.00	31.50
Lard	.0885	.0895	.1005
Cotton, mid-up	.1015	.1015	.1340
Zinc	.0390	.0385	.0410
Iron	17.01	17.26	19.76
Steel, bil Pitt	29.00	29.00	31.00
Copper	.08¼@9	.09	.11¾
Tin	.2630	.2537½	.3000
Rubber	.0662½	.0675	.1225
Sugar	.0465	.0455	.0470
Lead	.0440	.0440	.0525
Print cloth	.0412½	.0400	.0425

*Nominal.

OUTLOOK FOR BUSINESS IN CANADA GOOD

Employment Gains—Some Industries Less Active—Rail Traffic Higher

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, July 6—Not only the stock markets but business generally in Canada is reacting favorably to the constructive gesture of the Hoover plan for the postponement of payment of international debts for a period of one year.

Since the announcement of the Hoover plan, sentiment has been decidedly optimistic in all parts of Canada. The movement on the stock markets was immediately accelerated by the impetus received from the proposal and during the last week leading issues on the Montreal and Toronto exchanges have staged a brisk rally on the basis of the announcement.

Retail Sales Steady

A steady flow of trade continues in most of the economic areas. High-class merchandise at extremely low prices, in comparison with those ruling a year ago, was not always sufficient to induce patronage, although seasonable goods moved freely, and in most cases retailers went ahead of last year's sales totals.

Manufacturing, with one or two exceptions, is holding a fairly steady pace. The output of electrical supplies and equipment is at a higher level than at this time last year; the textile industry is well employed; boots and shoes are going into consumption at a satisfactory rate, and there is a marked improvement in the demand for construction machinery.

Although disappointed by motorcar sales during the last two or three weeks, Canadian automobile manufacturers are looking forward with some confidence to the fall. The production of automobiles in May was at the rate of 411 cars a day, compared with a daily average of 572 cars in April and 796 cars a day in May of last year.

Employment Is Gaining

A new page in the history of Montreal's industrial development was turned last week when operations were officially started in the new $3,000,000 coper refinery of the Canadian Copper Refiners, Ltd., and the new $1,000,000 plant of the Canada Wire & Cable Co., built on the same property at Montreal East and controlled by Noranda Mines, Ltd.

To these plants will come daily 3500 tons of blister and anode copper, to be refined and turned into tons of copper, pounds of silver and miles of copper wire, giving employment to almost 500 men in both units.

Employment throughout the country showed further improvement in June, according to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7865 firms, whose pay rolls aggregated 940,875 persons, as compared with 924,437 in May. This increase of 13,438 persons brought the index number of 103.6, as compared with 102.2 in the preceding month.

Gains were registered in construction, transportation, trade, services and communications. On the other hand, manufacturing, logging and mining showed some curtailment.

Crops Not Satisfactory

Crop conditions in the West are still unsatisfactory, moisture during the last week being insufficient to more than temporarily relieve the drought situation. The third crop report of the Manitoba Free Press says that in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, crpp conditions have become distinctly worse since three weks ago when they were described as being the worst in 20 years.

In other parts of Canada crop conditions are reported as excellent with prospects for much beter than average crops in most instances.

Shipments of wheat from the port of Vancouver continue to gain over last year's movement. The shipments so far this season are more than 23,000,000 bushels ahead of last season. The largest part of this increase is represented in exports to the United Kingdom and the Continent, which this year are more than 12,500,000 bushels in excess of a year ago. There has also been an increase of more than 9,000,000 bushels in shipments to the Orient.

Railway traffic for the two-week period ended June 20 reveals an improved trend over the immediately preceding period and the review for that period indicates that on the whole favorable factors outweigh the unfavorable ones, with the current outlook decidedly brighter than it was a month ago.

Gold Production Larger

All records for gold production in the Dominion were broken in 1930 with a total of $43,453,601, according to a report just issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The total moved up nearly $4,000,000 from 1929, so that Canada has now reached the position of the world's second largest producer of gold.

Rapid progress is being made in the erection of the new oil refinery which the British American Oil Company is building in Montreal at a cost of about $2,000,000. The plant will have a capacity of between 12,000 and 15,000 barrels of crude oil a day, or more than the combined capacity of the company's two refineries at Toronto.

Construction throughout Canada is 32 per cent less in estimated dollar value than for the first six months of 1930, and the June total 19 per cent less than May.

Montreal Stock Exchange listings turned definitely upward for the month of June. While the sales volume fell below the total for April, it was well above the figures for January and March.

Financial transfers in the form of bank debits at the clearing centers of the Dominion showed an increase of 2.7 per cent in May over the preceding month. The total in May was $3,171,600,000, compared with $2,786,400,000 in the preceding month.

DOMINION COAL OUTPUT

GLACE BAY, N. S., July 6—Output of collieries of Dominion Coal Company, subsidiary of Dominion Steel & Coal Corporation, for six months ended June 30 totaled 1,345,000 tons, a decrease of 377,000 tons from the corresponding 1930 period. June output was 245,758 tons, compared with 274,321 tons in May and 330,000 tons in June, 1930.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK

NEW YORK, June 6—Commercial National Bank & Trust Company shows earnings for six months ended June 30 to $8.36 a share. Book value shows an increase of $10.07 a share since the same date last year to $245.11 a share.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

140 Broadway

LONDON PARIS BRUSSELS LIVERPOOL HAVRE ANTWERP

Condensed Statement, June 30, 1931

RESOURCES

Cash on Hand, in Federal Reserve Bank, and due from Banks and Bankers	$ 368,242,525.51
U. S. Government Bonds and Certificates	313,444,776.29
Public Securities	68,357,564.44
Stock of the Federal Reserve Bank	7,800,000.00
Other Securities	48,236,634.10
Loans and Bills Purchased	911,945,373.34
Real Estate Bonds and Mortgages	2,194,317.39
Items in Transit with Foreign Branches	2,854,471.21
Credits Granted on Acceptances	117,787,803.27
Bank Buildings	14,668,077.29
Accrued Interest and Accounts Receivable	7,584,998.23
	$1,863,116,541.07

LIABILITIES

Capital	$ 90,000,000.00	
Surplus Fund	170,000,000.00	
Undivided Profits	38,426,966.48	
		$ 298,426,966.48
Outstanding Foreign Bills		291,808.00
Accrued Interest, Miscellaneous Accounts Payable, Reserve for Taxes, etc.		8,594,041.22
Agreements to Repurchase Securities Sold		4,615,072.00
Acceptances		117,787,803.27
Liability as Endorser on Acceptances and Foreign Bills		80,665,916.60
Deposits	$1,288,048,551.21	
Outstanding Checks	64,686,382.29	1,352,734,933.50
		$1,863,116,541.07

The National City Bank of New York

including

Domestic and Foreign Offices

Condensed Statement of Condition as of June 30, 1931

CAPITAL, SURPLUS and UNDIVIDED PROFITS $225,769,139.11

ASSETS

Cash in Vault and in Federal Reserve Bank	$161,133,434.74	
Due from Banks and Bankers	182,415,687.02	$ 343,549,121.76
Loans, Discounts and Bankers' Acceptances		1,003,815,601.27
United States Government Bonds and Certificates	$223,030,410.83	
State and Municipal Bonds	6,216,038.17	
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	6,600,000.00	
Other Bonds and Securities	122,557,108.35	358,403,557.35
Ownership of: International Banking Corporation		8,000,000.00
Bank Buildings		55,612,010.35
Items in Transit with Branches		21,773,839.24
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances		174,920,242.85
Other Assets		7,066,222.24
Total		$1,973,140,595.06

LIABILITIES

Capital	$110,000,000.00	
Surplus	90,000,000.00	
Undivided Profits	25,769,139.11	$ 225,769,139.11
Reserves for:		
Contingencies	$ 7,313,906.96	
Accrued Interest, Discount and Other Unearned Income	3,771,573.78	
Taxes, Dividends and Accrued Expenses, et cetera	9,157,936.01	20,243,416.75
Liability as Acceptor, Endorser or Maker on Acceptances and Foreign Bills		266,571,009.67
Deposits		1,460,557,029.53
Total		$1,973,140,595.06

Head Office: 55 Wall Street New York

Figures of Foreign Offices which are included herein are as of June 25, 1931

COMMODITY PRICES UP FOR THIRD WEEK

Prof. Irving Fisher's wholesale price index of 200 representative commodities from Dun's Review and the purchasing power of the dollar are shown below. Average for 1926 is used as a basis for this computation, and it is therefore placed at 100.

Averages for other periods compare with it as follows:

	Index No.	Purch. power
1913—Average	69.8	143.3
1914—December (low)	67.3	148.6
1920—May (peak)	167.2	59.8
1923—Average	101.1	98.9
1924—Average	98.9	101.1
1925—Average	105.2	95.1
1926—Average	100.0	100.0
1927—Average	94.2	106.2
1928—Average	98.2	101.8
1929—Average	96.3	103.9
1930—Average	86.3	116.1
1931—January	77.7	128.8
February	76.1	131.6
March	75.9	131.8
April	74.4	134.5
May	71.4	140.0
June, wk ended June 5	70.0	142.9
June, wk ended June 12	69.7	143.5
June, wk ended June 19	70.0	142.9
June, wk ended June 26	70.3	142.2
July, wk ended July 3	70.6	141.6

GRAIN MARKET PRICES LOWER

CHICAGO, July 6 (AP)—Influenced by moratorium uncertainties and by stock market weakness, as well as by heavy movement of domestic winter wheat, grains underwent early setbacks today. Wheat reached a new bottom price record since 1896.

Opening ⅛ to ⅞ cents off, wheat later held near the initial range. Corn started ⅛ to ⅝ lower and continued to sag.

Opening prices were: Wheat: July, 55⅛@⅝c.; September, 56⅝c.; December, 60⅝@61c. Corn: July, 55½c.; September, 54⅝@55c.; December, 48½@⅝c. Oats: September, 28@28⅛c.; December, 31⅝c.

Middle West Utilities Company

Notice of Dividend on Common Stock

The Board of Directors of Middle West Utilities Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 2% in Common Stock (being one-fiftieth of a share) on each share of Common Stock outstanding on July 15, 1931, payable August 15, 1931, to Common stockholders of record on the Company's books at the close of business at 5:00 o'clock P.M. on July 15, 1931.

EUSTACE J. KNIGHT, *Secretary*

Notice of Dividend on $6 Convertible Preferred Stock, Series A

The Board of Directors of Middle West Utilities Company has declared on each share of its $6 Convertible Preferred Stock, Series A, a quarterly dividend of $1.50 in cash or (at the election of the holder, filed on or before July 15) of three-eightieths of a share of Common Stock, payable August 15, 1931, to the holders of record on the Company's books at the close of business on July 15, 1931.

EUSTACE J. KNIGHT, *Secretary*

DUPLAN SILK COMPANY

Duplan Silk Company directors propose to write down common stock to $2,500,000 from $6,879,400, to be applied against fixed assets, bringing them to $4,252,000 from $7,632,308. This has been approved by the majority of the stockholders. Earned surplus will not be affected by adjustment.

LOBLAW GROCETERIAS CO., LTD.

MONTREAL, July 6—Loblaw Groceterias Co., Ltd., reports for the year ended May 2 sales of $17,010,191, compared with $18,436,087 in the preceding fiscal year, and profit before federal taxes of $1,206,634, compared with $1,190,327.

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

PLAYOFF AGAIN FOR OPEN TITLE

George Von Elm and Billie Burke Are Still Tied After 36 Holes

By a Staff Correspondent

TOLEDO, O., July 6—"Still in conference." This was the word at Inverness Country Club here today as the "Business Man Golfer," George von Elm of Los Angeles, and William "Billie" Burke of Greenwich, Conn., went into a second 36-hole discussion of the $50,000 national open championship of the United States Golf Association. They failed to come to an agreement Sunday when they tied at 441 for 108 holes considering their 36 holes of playoff an extension of the 72-hole tournament in which they tied at 292.

Von Elm tied up the playoff the same as he tied the tournament, sinking a long putt for a birdie 3 on the eighteenth, after being apparently beaten. If they had stopped at 18 extra holes, Burke would have won by two shots, as his morning card was 73 against von Elm's 75. Von Elm came through with his characteristic strong finish with 36-38—74, to start the argument all over again.

Thirteen times in the 35-year history of the open tournament have there been playoffs, and six of these have come in the last nine years. Today's session will be the second extra playoff. In the first, William McFarlane defeated Bobby Jones at Worcester, Mass., in 1925. They, however, played only 18 holes at each session, the playoff being increased to 36 holes later.

Von Elm and Burke tied on Saturday with 72-hole totals of 292 each. The former was leading by two strokes when the final round began, but Burke speeded up and brought home a 73, while Von Elm faltered on the incoming nine and took a 75. A 5 at the fifteenth dragged Von Elm down even with the Greenwich golfer, and set him the task of finishing with three 4s to tie. His first effort was a 5 on the sixteenth, followed by a 4 on the seventeenth, and on the eighteenth he sent a nine-foot putt into the cup for the 3 made necessary by the five, and 39. He went out in 36.

Burke's 73 was made with nines of 36 and 37, and he had only one birdie on his card. That was a 2 on the 210-yard eighth. He was over par one stroke on the first, fourth and fourteenth with 5s, and shot all the others in par.

Von Elm's rounds for the entire series were 75, the tourney record 69, 73 and 75, while Burke had 73, 72, 74 and 73. Diegel's series was 75, 73, 72 and 74.

Third prize was captured by Leo H. Diegel of Agua Caliente, Mex., who electrified a large gallery Friday with a hole in one. Diegel finished with a total of 294, made with a third round of 72 and a fourth round of 74. He qualified Friday with 75—73—148.

Three players tied for fourth place at 296 and they were three of the four low scorers of the final round. Eugene Sarazen of Great Neck, N. Y., the title winner in 1922, made a great finish after a slow start, bringing in a 70, one under par, for the final 18. W. H. Mehlhorn of Pinewald, N. J., a veteran campaigner, likewise finished strong with a 71. W. H. Cox of Brooklyn, N. Y., was the third claimant for fourth place, finishing with a 72.

W. C. Hagen of Detroit, champion in 1914 and 1919, who started leisurely with a pair of 74s, improved with a 73 on his third round, but slipped to 76 on his final. This gave him a grand total of 297, which was equaled by Mortie Dutra of Long Beach, Calif., and T. P. Perkins of Stapleton, N. Y. The latter, former British amateur champion, made a brilliant finish and carred the colors of the amateurs dropped by R. T. "Bobby" Jones, twice champion of the event. Perkins shot 78—76—73—70.

J. J. Farrell of Mamaroneck, N. Y., the winner of the crown in 1928, finished with a trio at 299. T. D. Armour of Detroit, recent winner of the British open, and the 1927 American open champion, fell well back into the bulk of the field with 75—78—79—78 and a total of 315.

The best of the British Ryder Cup invaders, W. H. Davies, ended well down the list at 73—83—74—77, the total being 307. Most of the other entries from England failed to complete the play. Auguste Boyer of France battled to the end for 307, and Percy Alliss of Wannsee, Ger., carried on to a total of 315. The cards:

	72-Hole Total
George Von Elm, Los Angeles, Calif.	292
William Burke, Greenwich, Conn.	292
L. H. Diegel, Agua Caliente, Mex.	294
W. H. Cox, Brooklyn, N. Y.	296
W. H. Mehlhorn, Pinewald, N. J.	296
Eugene Sarazen, Great Neck, N. Y.	296
*T. P. Perkins, Stapleton, N. Y.	297
Mortie Dutra, Long Beach, Calif.	297
W. C. Hagen, Detroit, Mich.	297
A. R. Espinosa, Northbrook, Ill.	299
Macdonald Smith, New York	299
J. J. Farrell, Mamaroneck, N. Y.	299
Frank Walsh, Morton Grove, Ill.	300
Guy Paulson, Fort Wayne, Ind.	300
Albert Watrous, Birmingham, Mich.	301
Harry Cooper, Glen Ellyn, Ill.	301
Edward Dudley, Concordville, Penna.	301
Herman Barron, Port Chester, N. Y.	301
Anthony Manero, Elmsford, N. Y.	302
Charles Guest, Deal, N. J.	302
Olin Dutra, Brentwood, Calif.	303
John Kinder, Caldwell, N. J.	303
William Klein, E. Williston, N. Y.	304
L. B. Ayton, Evanston, Ill.	304
F. D. Shute, Hudson, Ohio	305
E. S. Williams, Cleveland, Ohio	305
John Golden, Noroton, Conn.	306
Horton Smith, Joplin, Mo.	306
Henry Ciuci, Stratford, Conn.	307
W. H. Davies, Great Britain	307
Auguste Boyer, France	307
R. M. Guldahl, Highland Park, Mich.	308
T. G. Creavy, Albany, N. Y.	308
Joseph Turnesa, White Plains, N. Y.	308
Alexander Watson, Yonkers, N. Y.	308
C. E. Clark, Bloomfield, N. J.	309
R. A. Cruikshank, Purchase, N. Y.	309
Peter O'Hara, Vernon, Penna.	309
Walter Kozak, Douglaston, N. Y.	310
A. R. Nordrone, Schenectady, N. Y.	310
M. B. Miller, Indianapolis, Ind.	311
Francis Scheider, Dallas, Texas	311
R. F. Myles, Ashland, Ohio	312
C. W. Hackney, Northfield, N. J.	312
Lloyd Gullickson, Cleveland, Ohio	314
J. G. Cawsey, Jacksonville, Fla.	315
*L. H. Bolstad, St. Paul, Minn.	315
T. D. Armour, Orchard Lake, Mich.	315
Percy Alliss, Wannsee, Germany	315
G. B. Smith, Moorestown, N. J.	315
John Forrester, Oradell, N. J.	316
C. A. Morse, St. Louis, Mo.	317
Neal McIntyre, Indianapolis, Ind.	319

*Amateur.

GREENTREE FOUR WINS CUP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, L. I., July 6—Greentree defeated Aiken Knights, 11 to 6, in the final of the Meadowbrook Club polo tournament on International field here Saturday. Tommy Hitchcock, veteran poloist, featured in the Greentree victory.

Three Records Are Approved by N.Z.A.A.

By the Associated Press

Wellington, N. Z., July 6

THE New Zealand Amateur Athletic Association today recognized three new track records set by George I. Simpson and Harlow P. Rothert, of the United States, on their tour last summer.

Simpson's mark of 9 4-5s. for the 100-yard dash and Rothert's 144ft. 6½in. in the discuss and his 16-pound shotput of 51ft. 1in. were credited as New Zealand standards.

Senators Falter As A's Regain Form

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	51	21	.708
Washington	48	27	.640
New York	39	31	.557
Cleveland	36	37	.493
St. Louis	33	39	.458
Boston	28	41	.406
Detroit	28	46	.378
Chicago	25	46	.352

RESULTS JULY 3

No games scheduled.

RESULTS JULY 4

Philadelphia 9, Boston 7.
Philadelphia 6, Boston 2.
New York 6, Washington 1.
New York 7, Washington 4.
Detroit 8, Cleveland 5.
Cleveland 6, Detroit 3.
St. Louis 4, Chicago 3.
St. Louis 8, Chicago 5.

RESULTS JULY 5

Boston 6, New York 3 (11 innings).
Washington 4, Philadelphia 2.
St. Louis 3, Chicago 1.
Chicago 6, St. Louis 5.
Detroit 5, Cleveland 4.

The return to form of the Philadelphia Athletics and the spurt of the St. Louis Browns, featured the past week of playing in the American League. The A's are still out in front in the race, with Washington second, New York third and Cleveland fourth. The Browns have climbed to the top of the second division and give promise of going higher. Boston is sixth, Detroit seventh and Chicago eighth.

At this time last week, the Senators looked capable of overtaking the Athletics. During the past seven days the Washington club slumped badly, however, losing six games and winning only two. The Athletics triumphed six times while losing twice, a record similar to that of the Browns, and increased their lead over the rest of the field. The Yankees did fairly well, winning five and losing three. Cleveland's record was four and four. The three remaining clubs had the same record, the Red Sox, Tigers and White Sox each winning three games while losing five.

The Athletics are nearly at full strength again. They went for some time without the services of several of their stars, but managed to hold their slim lead over the Senators. Now that the champions are back at full strength, the Washington club is finding the going rather rough.

The Browns did not better their position in the standing during the week, but did continue their fine playing to move nearer to Cleveland. The Indians have struggled along in the first division, but the Browns seem capable of replacing them. The Red Sox and Tigers are fairly close together near the bottom of the race, with the Boston club having a slight edge on their Western rival. Chicago does not appear strong enough to leave the cellar position in the race at present.

RECORDS FALL IN OREGON ARCHERY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORVALLIS, Ore., July 6—Two state records were broken and one United States record was exceeded in the second day of the Oregon State Archery Tournament here Saturday.

Homer Prouty of Portland set a new flight record of 398 yards and 1 foot, breaking the old state record of 373 yards 5 inches held by L. D. Daily of Eugene. Prouty's record also exceeds the national flight mark of 362 yards held by Roy Case of Racine, Wis.

In the women's flight event Mrs. Homer Prouty of Portland broke her own state record of 294 yards with a mark of 346 yards and 4 inches.

The men's grand championship was won by A. E. Coleman of Corvallis with a total of 889. Miss Adele Hodges of Portland repeated her last year's performance by taking the women's grand championship with a total of 1087. Jack Daily of Eugene is the junior champion. Following is a summary of Saturday's shooting:

Team Shoot—Won by Corvallis, 1635—A. E. Coleman 443, Grover Gouthier 422, B. G. Thompson 397, Ned Myers 373; Portland, second, 1371; Eugene, third, 1183.

Men's Flight A—Won by Homer Prouty, Portland, 398yds. 1ft.; second, Dr. F. L. Tawney, Portland; third, Dr. Ralph Cathey, Portland.

Women's Flight—Won by Mrs. Homer Prouty, Portland, 346yds. 4in.; second, Mrs. B. G. Thompson, Corvallis; third, Mrs. L. L. Daily, Eugene.

Junior Flight—Won by Jack Daily, Eugene, 322yds. 2ft.; second, Mike Greenwood, Corvallis; third, John Hobson, Lyons.

York Round—Won by A. E. Coleman, Corvallis, 378; second, E. J. Partlow, Monmouth, 339; third, Henry Burr, Coquille, 316.

American Round—Won by L. L. Daily, Eugene, 527; second, E. J. Partlow, Portland, 520; third, A. E. Coleman, Corvallis, 511.

National Round—Won by Adelle Hodges, Portland, 353; second, Mrs. Saide Chase, Portland, 250; third, Mrs. L. L. Daily, Eugene, 198.

Double Columbia—Won by Adelle Hodges, Portland, 734; second, Mrs. Grace Trachsel, Sweet Home, 728; third, Mrs. Sadie Chase, Portland, 695.

Junior American—Won by Jack Daily, Eugene, 534; second, John Jobson, Lyons; third, Mike Greenwood, Corvallis.

MOORE LEADS ALTOONA FIELD

ALTOONA, Penna., July 6 (AP)—Lou Moore, Los Angeles, a veteran despite his 28 years, raced over the board oval Saturday to lead a field of 14 drivers from start to finish and win the 100-mile Independence Day automobile speed event. Maintaining an average speed of 108.7 miles an hour and finishing in 53m. 10s., Moore set a pace which none of his competitors could equal and only Jimmy Gleason, Philadelphia, and Wilbur Shaw, Indianapolis, could approach. Moore finished nearly a mile ahead of Gleason, whom he had lapped just after passing the 50-mile mark, and he had a good two-mile margin on Shaw.

NEW GIRLS' HIGH JUMP MARK

Helen Phillips of the Boston Swimming Association featured the City of Boston track and field meet held on the Common Saturday by breaking the only record of the meet, winning the New England A. A. U. junior championship high jump with a leap of 4ft. 8¼in. The existing record of 4ft. 8in. was held jointly by Helen Hammersley and Roberta Winton, both of the B. S. A. It was the only N. E. A. A. U. championship event of the meet.

Britain's 'Olympic' Prospects Bright in Track, Dull in Field

Championship Meeting at Stamford Bridge Grounds Attracts More Than a Dozen Nations—Nine of 20 Titles Leave Country

BRITISH TRACK AND FIELD CHAMPIONSHIPS

	Places First	Second	Third
Great Britain	11	10	11
Holland	3	2	0
Sweden	2	2	0
Italy	2	0	3
Hungary	2	1	0
Norway	1	0	2
Austria	0	1	1
Czechoslovakia	0	1	1
Germany	0	1	1
Latvia	0	1	1
South Africa	0	1	0

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 6—Radiantly bright for track events and definitely dull for field events is how Britain's "Olympic" outlook for the festival at Los Angeles in 1932 might be summarized after the annual open championships of the English Amateur Athletic Association here at the Stamford Bridge Grounds Friday and Saturday. The meeting was in itself a miniature Olympiad, attracting entries from more than a dozen nations and nine of the 20 individual titles at stake passed out of Britain. They were the 440-yard hurdles, seven-mile walk, and all the field events excepting the high jump, which was won with six feet—a performance unlikely to strike consternation in the breasts of Olympic aspirations of other countries.

With the track events, however, it is quite a different story. Britain just now has sprinters, middle distance men and distance runners of the highest class, who should present a formidable array against the best from other parts of the world at Los Angeles next summer.

During the meet one British record was beaten and another equaled. The fresh figure was in the weight putt, where the Hungarian champion, J. Daranyi, heaved a 16-pound shot 49 ft. 11½in., which is 1¼in. better than the previous record, established here by R. G. Hills, United States star, in 1924. The man who gave the timekeepers their most tense moment was Lord Burghley, who, although he lost his title as champion in the 440-yard hurdles retained the 120-yard hurdles championship after running the first heat in 14 7-10s. This performance clips 1-10s. off the English native record made by himself at Cambridge in 1927 and equals the British record of S. J. M. Atkinson, South African Olympic champion, made in 1928.

A crowd of 40,000 spectators saw many hours of great racing and keen competition to which statistics of the full summary, printed below, bear eloquent testimony. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by E. L. Page, Blackheath Harriers, Britain; F. Pried, Edinburgh University, Britain, second; E. Toetti, Italy, third. Time—10s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by R. Murdoch, Glasgow University, Britain; J. A. T. Hanlon, Polytechnic Harriers, Britain, second; A. Engel, Czechoslovakia, third. Time—22⅕s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by G. L. Rampling, Milocarian Athletic Club, Britain; L. Barsi, Hungary, second; F. Rinner, Austria, third. Time—48 3-5s.

880-Yard Run—Won by Thomas Hampson, Achilles A. C., Britain; H. S. Townend, Achilles, Britain, second; Otto H. Peltzer, Germany, third. Time—1m. 54 4-5s.

One-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Thomas, Royal Air Force, Britain; Cyril Ellis, Birchfield Harriers, Britain, second; R. Jorgensen, Norway, third. Time—4m. 16⅘s.

Four-Mile Run—Won by J. A. Burns, Elswick Harriers, Britain; J. F. Wood, Heriots Former Pupils, Britain, second; R. R. Sutherland, Army, Britain, third. Time—19m. 49⅖s.

Marathon—Won by D. M. Wright, Maryhill Harriers, Britain, 2h. 49m. 54⅕s.; S. H. Smith, Birchfield, Britain, second, 2h. 59m. ⅗s.; S. R. Clark Leigh, Britain, third, 2h. 54m. 6⅗s.

440-Yard Relay (Four times 110 yards)—Won by Achilles; Blackheath, second; Polytechnic, third. Time—43⅗s.

Two-Mile Walk—Won by A. G. H. Pope, Woodford A. C., Britain; A. A. Cooper, Woodford, Britain, second; J. Dalinsch, Latvia, third. Time—13m. 53⅗s.

Seven-Mile Walk—Won by Ugo Frigerio, Italy; J. Dalinsch, Latvia, second; A. G. H. Pope, Woodford, Britain, third. Time—53m. 32s.

120-Yard Hurdles—Won by Lord Burghley, Achilles, Britain; D. O. Finlay, Royal Air Force, Britain, second; H. Albrechtsen, Norway, third. Time—14⅘s.

440-Yard Hurdles—Won by L. Facelli, Italy; K. Areskoug, Sweden, second; Lord Burghley, Britain, third. Time—54⅘s.

Two-Mile Steeplechase—Won by Thomas Evanson, Salford Harriers, Britain; G. W. Bailey, Salford, Britain, second; S. E. Binfield, Slough A. C., Britain, third. Time—10m. 36 2-5s.

Running Broad Jump—Won by H. De Boer, Holland, 23ft. 8in.; A. Maffei, Italy, second, 23ft. 2in.; A. Welsennes, Holland, third. 22ft. 11in.

Running High Jump—Won by A. J. Gray, Polytechnic, Britain, 6ft.; C. E. S. Gordon, Oxford University, Britain, and A. R. James, South London Harriers, tied for second, 5ft. 11in.

Pole Vault—Won by H. Lindblad, Sweden, 12ft. 9in.; A. Van Der Zee, Holland, second, 12ft. 6in.; L. T. Bond, Achilles, Britain, third, 12ft. 3in.

Running Hop, Step and Jump—Won by J. Blankers, Holland, 46ft. 7¾in.; W. Peters, Holland, second, 46ft. 5½in.; H. A. Langley, Sparkhill Harriers, Britain, 44ft. ¾in.

Weight Put—Won by J. Daranyi, Hungary, 49ft. 11½in.; F. Douda, Czechoslovakia, second, 49ft. 9in.; K. H. Pridie, London A. C., Britain, third, 44ft. 6in.

Hammer Throw—Won by O. Skold, Sweden, 168ft. 6in.; G. Jansson, Sweden, second, 160ft. 2½in.; F. Vandelli, Italy, third, 153ft. 8in.

Discus Throw—Won by E. Madarasz, Hungary, 141ft. 4¾in.; E. Janausch, Austria, second, 138ft. 9in.; K. H. Pridie, London A. C., Britain, third, 127ft. ¾in.

Javelin Throw—Won by O. Sunde, Norway, 191ft. 4½in.; W. Hertzog, S. L. H., Britain, second, 174ft. 3½in.; S. Wilson, Birchfield, Britain, third, 173ft. 11½in.

Tug-of-War (1400 pounds)—Won by Royal Marines, Portsmouth, 2 pulls to 0 over Luton Borough Police.

Tug-of-War (catch weights)—Won by Royal Marines, Portsmouth, 2 pulls to 0, over London Fire Brigade.

THREE TITLES TO AMERICANS

LONDON, July 6 (AP)—American tennis players celebrated Independence Day in England by carrying away three of the most prized titles in world tennis—the Wimbledon championships.

Sidney B. Wood Jr., 19, the youngest man ever to hold the title, is the new singles champion, George M. Lott Jr. and John W. Van Ryn are the new doubles kings, and Lott and Mrs. L. A. Harper are mixed doubles champions. England saved the women's doubles, Mrs. D. C. Shepherd-Barron and Phyllis Mudford winning the title in that phase of play, while Cecilie Aussem, the little German Fräulein, yesterday succeeded to the singles throne vacated by Mrs. Helen Wills Moody.

With Frank X. Shields defaulting the singles title to his former schoolmate, Wood, the doubles match between Lott and Van Ryn and the veteran French doubles combination, Henri Cochet and Jacques Brugnon, held the most interest of the day. The Americans won in five closely contested sets, 6—2, 10—8, 9—11, 3—6, 6—3.

Returning to the courts two hours later, Lott paired with Mrs. Harper to defeat Ian G. Collins and Joan Ridley of England in the mixed doubles final, 6—3, 1—6, 6—1.

The third final contested was the women's doubles, in which Mrs. Shepherd-Barron and Miss Mudford defeated the French pair of Doris Mextaxa and Josane Sigart, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4. The French girls had won a semifinal match from Betty Nuthall and Mrs. Eileen Bennett Whittingstall, 4—6, 8—6, 6—4, in the curtain-raiser to the championship program.

SELECT TEAM FOR SOUTH AFRICA

LINCOLN, Neb., July 6 (AP)—Officials of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States selected a team of point winners in the national championships Saturday for a tour of South Africa on which eight exhibition meets will be run. Emmett Toppino of Loyola University, New Orleans, and C. J. Leland, ex-Texas Christian University star, now competing for the Olympic Club, San Francisco, were selected as sprinters, while James E. Hatfield of Indiana University will run in the hurdles. Vic Williams of the Los Angeles A. C., and Nate Long, Utah veteran, will run the quarter-mile, and Eddie B. Genung of the Washington A. C., Seattle, national champion in the 880-yard run, will compete in that event. Frank Crowley of the New York A. C., was selected as the mile runner and Barney Berlinger of the Penn A. C., Philadelphia, won the all-around assignment.

PRO. TENNIS POSTPONED

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., July 6 (AP)—An overnight rain, which soaked the famous turf of the West Side Stadium, today led to cancellation of the first day's program of the United States professional tennis championship. The postponement was taken as much to save the turf as the players, the ground being soggy so that it would be cut up easily by the spikes of the players. H. L. Richards, referee and George Agutter, president of the professional tennis organization, announced the schedule would be rearranged so as to assimilate today's postponed matches, play tomorrow to start at 10 a. m.

EQUALS WOMEN'S WORLD RECORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 6—Miss Nellie Sharka of Newark, N. J., equaled the women's world 80-meter hurdle record at the eighth annual Plainfield City track and field meet held here Saturday in 12.6s. seconds.

WOODS SETS NEW RECORD

NUREMBURG, Ger., July 6 (AP)—Stanley Woods of England set a new motorcycle speed record yesterday when he captured the Grand Prize of Germany, covering 283.6 miles in 3h. 58m. 41.6s., an average of 66.16 miles an hour. Woods competed in the half-liter class.

Robins Climbing In Pennant Race

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	45	28	.616
New York	40	30	.571
Brooklyn	41	32	.562
Chicago	39	31	.557
Boston	37	36	.507
Philadelphia	31	41	.431
Pittsburgh	29	41	.414
Cincinnati	26	49	.347

RESULTS JULY 3

St. Louis 6, Philadelphia 1.
St. Louis 7, Philadelphia 3.

RESULTS JULY 4

Philadelphia 5, Boston 4.
Boston 4, Philadelphia 2.
Pittsburgh 9, St. Louis 8 (11 innings).
St. Louis 4, Pittsburgh 3 (12 innings).
Brooklyn 4, New York 0.
Brooklyn 5, New York 0.
Chicago 1, Cincinnati 0.
Cincinnati 6, Chicago 2.

RESULTS JULY 5

Boston 4, Philadelphia 2.
Chicago 2, St. Louis 1.
Brooklyn 4, New York 3.
Pittsburgh 6, Cincinnati 4.

Playing the brand of baseball that kept them right up in the National League pennant race until the final week of playing last season, the Brooklyn Robins are now third in the standing and apparently headed higher. The champion St. Louis Cardinals are still out in front, with the New York Giants close on their heels in second position. Chicago completes the first division. Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Cincinnati make up the second division in that order.

The Robins had the best record in the National League during the past week, winning six games and losing only one. They are playing championship ball. Frederick, Herman, Bissonette and O'Doul are all hitting the ball hard, while Manager Robinson is working his pitchers to good advantage. The Pirates did not better their position in the race, but won four games and lost two, for the second best record. A bad slump has put the Pittsburgh club down in the race, but they do not belong there when the Waner brothers and Traynor are hitting as they should.

The Cardinals gained slightly on the Giants by winning five times and losing four. The McGrawmen broke even, four and four, for the week. Chicago's record of three won and four lost forced it back one step in the race, while the Braves held onto their fifth position by winning three and losing the same number. The Phillies triumphed three times and lost five, and Cincinnati stayed in last place by losing six out of eight played.

During the next few days, the Cardinals finish their recent tour of circuit, in Chicago, and then open a home stay. The Robins go first to Philadelphia and then to Boston. Pittsburgh concludes its tour by meeting Cincinnati and then goes home.

CANADIAN YACHTS TRIUMPH

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 6 (AP)—Dominion of Canada entrants in the International Lake Sailing Skiff Association regatta made a clean sweep of trophies in three sailing divisions as the two-day rendezvous concluded yesterday. A stiff southwest "hiking" breeze attended the morning races and forced cancellation of two special team boat races carded for the matinee. First honors in Class A, the premier racing division for Lake Ontario 14-foot dinghy sailors, went to Charles W. Bourke of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, Toronto. His first in the morning in the Riley Cup event plus two third places on Saturday enabled him to nose out his clubmate Atwell Fleming, who was sixth yesterday after a double victory on Saturday. The Class B championship went to Jack Robinson of the Toronto Canoe Club, who had two firsts and a third. V. L. Evans of the same club was second. Robinson yesterday was winner of the Commerford Cup. The title as Class C leader went to Norman Dyson, also of the Toronto Canoe Club, who contributed the best individual performance of the meet by taking three straight firsts and as many cups.

MORTENSEN IS NEW CHAMPION

Records Fall in National A. A. U. Track and Field Meet

LINCOLN, Neb., July 6 (AP)—Unofficial recognition gave Jesse P. Mortensen, former University of Southern California ace, representing the Los Angeles Athletic Club, a new world record for the decathlon in the national A. A. U. track and field championships at Memorial Stadium Saturday.

Mortensen piled up 8177.463 points to better the accepted record of Paavo Yrjola of Finland, made in the 1928 Olympiad at Amsterdam.

Wilson Charles of Haskell Institute was second in the unofficial figuring with 7761.229 points, while Clyde Coffman, a comparatively slight youngster from University of Kansas, had 7586.620 for third.

Percy M. Beard, former Alabama P. I. athlete, competing for the New York A. C., made a new world's record in the 120-yard high hurdles. He defeated J. E. Hatfield of Indiana in 14.2s., .2s. faster than the accepted world mark set in 1920 by Earl J. Thompson of Dartmouth and tied by Wennstrom of Sweden in 1929.

Bob Maxwell of the Los Angeles A. C. retained his 220-yard low hurdles title, and set a new senior mark of 23.5s. Maxwell had six yards on Bernard Gridley, University of Kansas star. The former mark was 24s.

E. B. Genung, representing the Washington A. C. of Seattle, raced a brilliant 880 yards to set a new senior record of 1m. 52.61s.

Lincoln Gregory of St. Joseph's C. C., Newark, N. J., retained the title in the six-mile run and broke his own record in finishing ahead of William Zepp of the Dorchester Club. The time was 31m. 26.5s.

Frank C. Wykoff, running for the Los Angeles A. C., again affirmed his superiority over the country's sprinters in the final of the 100-yard dash. The Southern California undergraduate raced the century in 9.5s., to equal the world record held by Eddie Tolan of Michigan.

Wykoff's performance was good for a new national A. A. U. record, supplanting the 9.6s. set by Charley Paddock in 1921, equaled by himself in 1924 and tied by Chet Bowman of the Newark (N. J.) A. C. in 1927.

Jack Burnett, a dark, stocky University of Mississippi freshman, raced into the front rank of the country's sprinters in the first day of the championships. Burnett's twinkling stride carried him to victories and new junior records in the 100 and 220-yard dashes. He ran his trial in the century in 9.6s. and did the final in the same time. In the furlong he won the final in 21.3s., three-tenths of a second better than the old mark.

The junior meet lived up to all promises of record-breaking, 10 marks being erased.

The Junior A. A. U. team championship was won by the Los Angeles A. C. which amassed 42 points to beat out the Olympic Club of San Francisco, with 35, but the team affair was overshadowed by the brilliant performances of individuals. The summary of the senior events:

100-Yard Dash—Won by F. C. Wykoff, Los Angeles A. C.; second, Emmett Toppino, Loyola University; third, T. E. Tolan, University of Michigan; fourth, C. J. Leland, Olympic Club. Time—9.5s. (New senior record).

220-Yard Dash—Won by T. E. Tolan, University of Michigan; second, Ralph Metcalfe, Chase Parke, A. C.; third, C. J. Leland, Olympic Club; fourth, Peyton Glass, Oklahoma A. and M. Time—21s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by V. E. Williams, Los Angeles A. C.; second, Arthur Woessner, Los Angeles A. C.; third, Talbot Hartley, Washington A. C.; fourth, James Gordon, Miami University. Time—48.8s.

120-Yard Hurdles—Won by Percy M. Beard, New York A. C.; second, J. E. Hatfield, Indiana University; third, L. H. Sentman, Illinois A. C.; fourth, Byron Grant, University of Utah. Time—14.2s. (Betters world record of 14.4s. by Earl J. Thomson of Dartmouth, 1920.)

220-Yard Hurdles—Won by Bob Maxwell, Los Angeles A. C.; second B. E. Gridley, University of Kansas; third, Percy M. Beard, New York A. C.; fourth, J. E. Hatfield, Indiana University. Time—23.5s. (New senior championship record.)

440-Yard Hurdles—Won by Victor Burke, New York A. C.; second, Dick Pomeroy, Los Angeles A. C.; third, Eugene Beatty, Michigan State Normal; fourth, Richard H. Taylor, Louisville, Ky. Time—54.2s.

880-Yard Run—Won by E. B. Genung Jr., Washington A. C.; second, O. E. Rosner, New York A. C.; third, Dale Letts, Illinois A. C.; fourth, George H. Bullwinkle, N. Y. A. A. Time—1m. 52.3s.

One-Mile Run—Won by Leo Lermond, unattached; second, Gene Venzke, Pelham Manor, N. Y.; third, Frank Crowley, New York A. C.; fourth, Frank Lydic, Kearney State Teachers. Time—4m. 15s.

Six-Mile Run—Won by Louis Gregory, Newark, N. J.; second, William Zepp, Dorchester Club; third, Charles Shugert, Miami University; fourth, Henry Shubert, Indiana University. Time—31m. 26.4s.

Hop, Step and Jump—Won by Bob Kelly, Olympic Club, 47ft. 7½in.; second, L. B. Casey, Illinois A. C., 47ft. 6in.; third, George Martin, Olympic Club, 47ft. 5¾in.; fourth, Homer Martin, Kansas City A. C., 47ft. 1½in.

Discus Throw—Won by P. B. Jessup, Washington A. C., 152ft. 5¼in.; second, Ed Moeller, Los Angeles A. C., 147ft. 9½in.; third, H. Schneider, Maris Stella Council, K. of C., 147ft. 7¾in.; fourth, Bob Jones, Olympic Club, 145ft. 2½in.

16-Pound Hammer Throw—Won by E. F. Flanagan, Boston A. A., 158ft. 8in.; second, Iva Dykeman, Denver A. C., 157ft. 6in.; third, N. G. Wright, New York A. C., 150ft. 7in.; fourth, J. W. Merchant, Olympic Club, 149ft. 5in.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by H. H. Brix, Los Angeles A. C., 50ft. 8¼in.; second, Leo Sexton, New York A. C., 49ft. 10½in.; third, P. B. Jessup, Washington A. C., 48ft. 4in.; fourth, George Theordotis, Olympic Club, 47ft. 4in.

Javelin Throw—Won by James Demers, Los Angeles A. C., 211ft. 5¼in.; second, Kenneth Churchill, Olympic Club, 196ft. 3in.; third, M. D. Weldon, University of Iowa, 190ft. 5¼in.; fourth, Elmo Nelson, University of Iowa, 189ft. 2in.

56-Pound Weight—Won by Leo Sexton, N. Y. A. C., 35ft. 1⅜in.; second, P. J. McDonald, N. Y. A. C., 33ft. 11¾in.; third, C. C. Haskins, Detroit police department, 33ft. 1⅛in.; fourth, A. W. Richards, Los Angeles A. C., 32ft. 5⅞in.

Relay Races

440-Yard—Won by Los Angeles A. C. (Taylor, Robinson, Alf, Wykoff); University of Kansas, second; New York A. C., third. Time—41.6s.

880-Yard—Won by Los Angeles A. C. (Taylor, Alf, Wykoff); University of Kansas, second; New York A. C., third. Time—1m. 26.6s.

Four-Mile—Won by New York A. C. (Bullwinkle, Nordell, Rosner, Crawley); Olympic Club, second. Time—19m. 31.3s.

One Mile—Won by Los Angeles A. C. (McKennon, Williamson, Woessner, Williams); N. Y. A. C., second; Nebraska, third. Time—3m. 18.4s.

Shuttle Hurdle—Won by Los Angeles A. C. (Pomeroy, Maxwell, Meekes, W. Smith); Nebraska, second. Time—1m. 3s.

DECATHLON

J. P. Mortensen, Los Angeles A. C.	8177.463
Wilson Charles, Haskell	7761.229
Clyde Coffman, U. of Kansas	7586.716
Al Lefebre, Los Angeles A. C.	7517.620
B. E. Berlinger, Penn A. C.	7436.159
J. A. Bausch, Kansas City A. C.	7206.222
J. C. Hall, Jacksonville, Fla.	7203.679
Richard Baldry, Houston	7149.32
Frank O'Brien, Los Angeles A. C.	6305.15
Steve Hokuf, Lincoln	5923.390

YORKSHIRE IN SECOND ROUND

Gloucestershire Flashes Into Special Brilliance in Intercounty Cricket

ENGLISH COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

	W	L	1st Ins. W	1st Ins. L	AWR	Pts
Nottinghamshire	8	1	1	3	0	134
Yorkshire	8	1	2	0	4	116
Gloucestershire	6	3	4	1	0	113
Lancashire	5	3	4	2	1	106
Kent	6	5	1	1	1	103
Middlesex	4	3	7	0	0	96
Derbyshire	3	2	6	1	2	88
Surrey	3	1	4	5	1	84
Essex	4	7	1	3	1	78
Sussex	3	4	4	1	1	72
Worcestershire	3	6	3	1	1	67
Hampshire	2	3	2	4	3	64
Warwickshire	2	4	2	3	3	61
Leicestershire	1	1	3	6	1	52
Somersetshire	2	6	0	5	0	45
Northamptonshire	1	4	1	6	0	38
Glamorganshire	1	6	0	3	3	36

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 6—Today, Yorkshire, which has had more games washed out by rain this season than any other competitor in the English County cricket championship race, occupies second place in the standing, an elevated position that opportunely rewards the Northerners for their impressive play while defeating Somersetshire at Dewsbury by an innings and 35 runs after the visitors made more than 300 in the opening knock. Hedley Verity, Yorkshire's slow left-handed bowler, upon whom the mantle of the great Wilfred Rhodes seems descended, was in such good form Friday that Somersetshire's second venture closed for 107, 22 fewer than the first. Consequently, Yorkshire, which declared its first innings closed at 451 for nine wickets, did not have to bat a second time. Verity's average was three wickets for 99 in the losers' first knock, six for 32 in the second. The best performances at the bat were 183 by Herbert Sutcliffe, 59 by Percy Holmes, 53 by Maurice Leyland, all of Yorkshire; 55 by G. F. Earle, a half century apiece by J. W. Lee and J. C. White in Somersetshire's first innings.

Gloucestershire Shines

Gloucestershire, still in the forefront of the "brighter cricket" movement, flashed into special brilliance against Lancashire at Bristol and, winning eight wickets, climbed above the Lancasterians in the standing. The result was a reversal of what happened when the same teams met last month. The visitors batted first and made 239, which Gloucestershire improved upon by 91. Lancashire's second attempt was a distinct "flop" due to the winners' star bowling and keen fielding, and when it had terminated for 111 Gloucestershire needed only 21 to win. These were obtained for the loss of two batsmen. The highest individual contributions were 100 by the New Zealand professional, G. C. Dacre, Gloucestershire; 63 by J. R. Latchford, Lancashire.

Sussex beat the clock by one minute and Glamorganshire by two wickets in a game at Cardiff that provided one of the most exciting finishes seen this season. Sussex men, who had scored 470 for seven wickets declared against the home team's 206 and 274, were confronted with the task of scoring 101 in 105 minutes for victory. Actually they hit 104 at a rate of precisely one per minute. In their scramble to keep the total rising the batsmen were in and out in rapid succession. Two made centuries in Sussex's first innings, John Langridge 161 and Thomas Cook 103 not out. E. H. Bowley and K. S. Duleepsinhji hit 78 and 73, respectively, while Glamorganshire's top scorer was Raymond Howard with 57.

E. H. Hendren's feat of scoring two centuries in one game, the second being his third in consecutive innings, was a big feature of Middlesex's drawn match at Birmingham, where the visitors scored 330 and 312 for two wickets declared against Warwickshire's 231 and 218 for four wickets. Never before has the popular Hendren made three three-figure scores in succession and only once has he made two—for Marylebone Cricket Club against Kent at Folkestone in 1927. His items were 189 and 100 not out. The amateur, G. T. S. Stevens, collected a splendid 170 not out in Middlesex's second knock and R. W. Lee 94 in the first. Warwickshire did well in the closing stages and went a long way toward scoring 402 required for victory. They had six wickets in hand with 183 still to get when the stumps were drawn.

Bakewell in Four Figures

A. H. Bakewell, young professional, whose rise in prominence has been one of the outstanding features this season, carried his aggregate for 1931 into four figures during the Northamptonshire drawn game with Hampshire at Southampton. He collected 58 out of 253 and 40 out of 299 for two wickets declared. Most of the visitors' scoring was done, however, by J. E. Timms, 30 and 130 not out; Arthur Cox, 72 and 19; V. W. C. Jupp, captain, 8 and 101 not out. John Arnold, who opened England's innings with Bakewell in the recent test match against New Zealand, made 100 in Hampshire's first innings of 334. Although a definite finish never looked probable, since Hampshire was set to get 219 in an hour to win, the spectators had the pleasure of seeing the home representatives play hard for a run while gathering 112 for the loss of one wicket in the second knock.

With a total of 185 against Surrey's 170 and 369 for six declared, the Derbyshire players had to get 355 in five hours in the second innings to win at Chesterfield. They came nearer to defeat than victory in the subsequent proceedings, for when play ceased they had lost eight batsmen for 255. The most notable scores were 105 by the world famous J. B. Hobbs, 107 by Andrew Sandham, 88 by T. F. Shepherd for Surrey, 115 not out by Harold Storer and 74 by B. M. Smith, Derbyshire.

Both universities concluded their programs prior to the intervarsity match with convincing victories; Oxford defeating M. C. C. at Lord's by 260 runs and Cambridge beating H. D. G. Leveson-Gowers' eleven at Eastbourne by an innings and 50 runs. The Nawab of Pataudi, Indian, who recently became the first university batsman who has ever scored a century in each of four consecutive innings, was resting from the Oxonians side, which made 215 and 250 for nine declared, against 63 and 142. The figures speak for themselves.

The Cantabs were in good form collectively at Eastbourne and with Dr. Wilcox hitting 114 not out; C. G. Kemp-Welch, captain, 126; F. R. Brown, 100 not out; A. A. Ratcliffe, 70, were able to declare its innings closed at 503 for four wickets. Its opponents made 229 and 224.

Staffordshire, one of the second-class counties, put up a first-class display against the New Zealand tourists at Stoke-on-Trent and scored 301 against 190 and 143 for five. In view of the New Zealanders' fine showing against England's full strength in the single test match arranged for their program, it is probable that one or possibly two further such games will take place before they depart.

CHICAGO ARCHER REPEATS TRIUMPH

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 6—Russell B. Hoogerhyde of this city carried through his lead of Saturday to win yesterday in the double American round of the fifth annual tournament of the midwestern archery association. It was his second consecutive victory in the event, and he competed against a field of over 40 contestants. Hoogerhyde returned a score of 1689. Dr. E. S. Hodgson, Missouri Valley champion, was second with 1557 and G. L. Nichols third with 1453.

Mrs. Nat B. Lay, Missouri Valley women's champion, took the lead in the National and first Columbia shoots Saturday to become champion yesterday with a score total of 1054. Mrs. Tyler B. Price was second with 1026. Miss M. Fran Crosby sprung a surprise to come in third with 857, overcoming the lead of Mrs. F. E. Brown, Illinois state champion, who took fifth with 804. Miss Crosby shot the second Columbia even with Mrs. Lay, the champion, both making it with 65 hits and a score of 377.

In the flight shoots regular style, Mrs. Earl D. Seaton won the women's title with a distance of 280 yards.

Roy I. Case Jr. of Racine, Wis., took both regular and free styles in the men's flight shoot with a distance of 366 2-3 yards and 387 yards, respectively. The women's clout shoot was won by Mrs. Lay with 20 hits and a 107 score. Paul J. Druman took the clout shoot for men with 12 hits for 150.

AMERICAN ROUNDS

	Hits	Score
R. B. Hoogerhyde	295	1689
Dr. E. S. Hodgson	269	1557
G. L. Nichols	264	1413
Virgil Healy	235	1281
F. E. Brown	250	1264
C. H. Miller	239	1233
F. J. Duncan	242	1218
L. E. Springer	250	1164
E. D. Seaton	220	1218
R. I. Case	238	1169
W. Mattox	234	1152
H. W. Hawkinson	205	1073
J. M. Hoff	216	1040
P. E. Klopteg	217	999
E. W. Hodgson	213	969
Walter Buchen	219	931
Fred A. Kibbe	165	901
W. T. Garver	187	868
Aldo Leopold	192	852
Fred L. Seaberg	159	811
Joseph C. Kris	179	781
Henry Morris	177	777
Jesse C. Blake	170	766
C. M. Garver	167	749
Harold Plowe	172	740
R. L. Dawson	138	702
E. H. Randle	145	669
James Head	126	518
J. B. Lund	110	506
Harry Lauder	110	470
S. T. Baker	106	376
R. W. Augustine	72	324
H. L. Walker	59	255
Dr A. H. Andrews	53	197
R. R. Bush	49	195
J. J. Messick	48	180
J. Allen St. John	35	149
H. H. Osgood	28	102

FIRST NATIONAL AND SECOND COLUMBIA—WOMEN

	Hits	Score
Mrs. N. B. Lay	188	1054
Mrs. T. B. Price	188	1026
Miss M. Fran Crosby	171	857
Mrs. Roy I. Case	164	820
Mrs. F. E. Brown	170	804
Mrs. E. D. Seaton	168	800
Mrs. R. J. Barney	162	784
Mrs. Aldo Leopold	152	752
Marie Magdeline Klopteg	160	712
Harriet Case	145	707
Mrs. J. Allen St. John	147	621
Dorothy Lambert	101	433
Ruby East	101	491
Miss M. Cornell	107	387
Mrs. Louis Isolde Miller	89	354
Elizabeth Stein	74	306
Miss A. Long	62	304
Mrs. R. A. Weber	59	273
Dorothy Daly	35	121
Ruth Erlenbaugh	35	145

LONDON R. C. WINS CHALLENGE CUP

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, Eng., July 6 (AP)—The London Rowing Club's senior eight, victor over the Harvard third varsity in a preliminary heat, won the Grand Challenge Cup of the royal regatta for the second straight time Saturday.

The London eight outrowed the Thames Club eight in a thrilling finish with the Duke and Duchess of York and thousands of other gayly dressed social leaders watching the contest from the banks of the Thames.

Bob Pearce of Hamilton, Ont., Olympic champion, won the Diamond Sculls, classic rowing event, from F. Bradley of Cambridge. It was the fourth time a Canadian had won the event, Jack Guest taking the title last year.

By his victory Pearce established himself as the world's best sculler. After winning the Olympic championship in 1928 he took the British Empire title last year and now the Diamond Sculls. Pearce is a native of Australia, moving to Canada only last year.

He led from the start, paddling along easily, and at the finish was over four lengths ahead, the verdict of the judges being "won easily," a designation they use when the margin is over four boat lengths.

The time of 10m. 3s. was slow, but they rowed against the tide and strong headwind.

COEN'S NAME ON NASSAU BOWL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLEN COVE, N. Y., July 6—Wilbur F. Coen, Jr., as the result of playing some of the best tennis of his career, will have his name engraved on the historic Nassau Bowl, alongside of his friend and tutor, William T. Tilden 2d., and other famous champions. He won the annual invitation singles of the Nassau Country Club tournament, ending yesterday afternoon, when he defeated Edward W. Feibleman, former Harvard star, in the final round, in straight sets, 6—3, 7—5, 6—4. Coen, teamed with Edward Jacobs, of Baltimore, was also the winner in the doubles, defeating in the final Edward T. Herndon, of the home club, and Lieut. R. M. Watt, U. S. N., captain of the Navy team in the Leech Cup match, 6—4, 6—2, 6—4.

HOYT TAKEN BY ATHLETICS

PHILADELPHIA, July 6 (AP)—Announcement was made recently that Waite Hoyt, Detroit right-handed pitcher, has been released to the Philadelphia Athletics by the waiver route. He will join the A's in a few days.

U. S. CLAY COURT TITLE TO VINES

Defeats Gledhill 6—3, 6—3, 6—3 in Tennis Final at St. Louis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 6—H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., of Pasadena, Calif., is the new United States clay court tennis champion, having won the title at the Triple A Club here July 5 by defeating Keith E. Gledhill, Santa Barbara, Calif., in the final round. The deciding match required only three sets, Vines winning 6—3, 6—3, 6—3. Vines succeeds Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, as the titleholder.

Early in the first set of the men's singles final it was apparent that Vines held the advantage over his opponent. The tall Californian remained in backcourt and by powerful placements near the baseline was able to gain many points.

Gledhill Gains Lead

In the second set Gledhill put more speed into his strokes and, aided by some good net playing, gained a lead of 3—1 in games. Vines, however, soon overcame the lead and won the set after taking five straight games. Gledhill was a little erratic at this period in the match.

The third set was decided very quickly. Vines kept up his steady driving attack from the baseline, while Gledhill again made errors. Gledhill attempted to stem the tide by net play, but Vines broke up this attack and won the set, 6—3, and the championship.

In the final round of the men's doubles event Vines and Gledhill will oppose R. Berkeley Bell, New York, and Bruce P. Barnes, Austin, Texas. A very close match is expected when these two teams meet. The Californians, holding the No. 5 ranking in the United States doubles list for 1930, appear as slight favorites.

Bell and Barnes Win

Bell and Barnes reached the final bracket by winning from George J. Jennings Jr. and Gordon Braudt, Chicago, in a long semifinal match on July 5. The Chicago team played very consistent tennis to win the first two sets, but the tide turned in the third set when Bell and Barnes opened a net attack which gave them the set. While there were a number of good rallies in the next two sets Bell and Barnes held the advantage and won 6—2, 6—3.

In the other semifinal doubles Vines and Gledhill won from the Omaha, (Neb.) team of J. L. Tatom and P. F. Halpine. This match was decided in straight sets, 6—2, 6—3, 8—6. The Omaha pair led 6—5 in the third set, but after having the advantage point in the twelfth game four times failed to win it. Vines and Gledhill won the next two games to gain the set and match.

UNITED STATES CLAY COURT TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Singles—Semifinal Round

Keith E. Gledhill, Santa Barbara, Calif., defeated Bruce P. Barnes, Austin, Texas, 8—6, 2—6, 2—6, 6—4, 6—3.

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif., defeated R. Berkeley Bell, New York, 6—3, 8—6, 8—6.

Final Round

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif., defeated Keith E. Gledhill, Santa Barbara, Calif., 6—3, 6—3, 6—3.

Doubles—Second Round

Boehmer and Werner won by default from D. H. Cram and K. F. Kamrath.

Third Round

R. B. Bell and B. P. Barnes defeated Boehmer and Werner, 6—1, 6—3.

G. J. Jennings Jr. and Gordon Braudt defeated Hodge and Yutzy, 6—4, 6—2.

E. H. Vines Jr., and K. E. Gledhill defeated Doc Barr and Werner, 6—3, 3—6, 11—9.

Semifinal Round

R. B. Bell and B. P. Barnes defeated G. J. Jennings Jr., and Gordon Braudt, 4—6, 6—8, 6—2, 6—2, 6—3.

H. E. Vines Jr., and K. E. Gledhill defeated J. L. Tatom and P. F. Halpine, 6—2, 6—3, 8—6

DEFEND THREE SWIM TITLES

Champions successfully defended in three out of five New England A. A. U. swimming events in the city of Boston swimming races held in the Charles River Basin Saturday. Helen Delaney of the Boston Swimming Association and Claire Walker of Whitin Community Association were the girl champions to defend their titles in the 440-yard free style in 7m. 36s., and 100-yard backstroke in 3m. 55s., respectively, while Clinton Osborne, unattached, defended his senior high board diving title. John Stanas of Whitin A. C. won the N. E. A. A. U. 440-yard free style in 6m. 40 2-5s. and Margaret Lynch of the B. S. A. won the N. E. A. A. U. junior 100-yard breast stroke championship in 2m. 5 2-5s., in the other title events.

CHICAGO PRO GOLFERS WIN

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 6—The Ryder Cup team from Great Britain was defeated by Chicago professional golfers, 9½ to 5½, at the Bryn Mawr C. C. here yesterday. A. R. Espinosa of Northbrook, Ill., set the pace with 35—34—69, and his brother, A. B. Espinosa of the Medinah C. C., and G. B. Smith of Onwentsia C. C. tied for second with 70 each in medal play. Four of the Englishmen brought in cards of 73. They were the veteran Abe Mitchell, Sydney Easterbrooke, A. G. Havers and Bert Hodson.

VANITIE SWEEPS SERIES

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., July 6—The Vanitie, sailed by Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, won Saturday over Weetamoe and Resolute for a clean sweep of the special Eastern Yacht Club series for these yachts. Vanitie defeated Frederick H. Prince's America's Cup defender by 9 minutes and the Resolute trailed the Weetamoe by 10½ minutes over a 22½-mile triangular course. Vanitie's winning time was 4h. 56m. 41s.

FIVE-SET TENNIS FINALS

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 6 (AP)—Richard Murphy of Utica, N. Y., captured the New Jersey state tennis singles championship by winning from David N. Jones of New York yesterday, 9—7, 7—5, 3—6, 3—6, 8—6. Perrine Rockafellow and William Aydelotte, defending champions, won the doubles title, defeating John Hope Doeg of Newark and J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, 6—3, 5—7, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3.

PRINCETON GOLFER SETS RECORD

MAPLEWOOD, N. H., July 6—George T. Dunlap Jr., Princeton captain and intercollegiate golf champion, playing in a mixed foursome with Eddie Murphy of the Harvard golf team and the Misses Charlotte and Esther Bourneuf of Boston, set a new record of 66 for the Maplewood course here Saturday. He had seven birdies in his record round.

NORWEGIAN YACHT FIRST

GOTHENBURG, Sweden, July 6 (AP)—The Norwegian six-meter yacht, Abu, won the first race of the series for the Gold Cup outside Gothenburg yesterday, defeating the Swedish boat by 1m. 21s., with Denmark third. The American entrant, Cherokee, withdrew because of a mishap to her equipment, but will be ready to sail again today.

TEN YACHTS START OCEAN RACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., July 6—All 10 yachts which entered the ocean race from this port to Plymouth, Eng., started out on their 2980-mile race at 1 p. m. D. S. T., Saturday.

BOARD REJECTS PLEA TO CEASE WHEAT SELLING

Policy Set July 1 to Be Followed, Curtis and Capper Are Told

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, July 6—The Farm Board will not alter its sales policy enunciated July 1, James C. Stone, Chairman, told Vice-President Curtis and Arthur Capper, (R.), Senator from Kansas, today. The two representatives from Kansas had called on the board in an attempt to get an absolute guarantee that there would be no dumping on the market until wheat reached a price of 85 cents a bushel.

The board will act in accordance with two cardinal points of the July 1 statement, Mr. Stone said Mr. Curtis informed newspaper men after the conference. It will follow the general policy of not making sales that will depress the price levels, and, secondly, it will not attempt to dispose of large quantities of its surplus wheat at the present time.

The board last week announced that it would modify its previous policy of disposing of the 1930 surplus as soon as it could without disturbing the market and would confine its sales to 5,000,000 bushels a month between July 1, 1931, and July 1, 1932.

It took this action after vigorous agitation through the southwestern winter wheat section and a public suggestion from President Hoover that they reconsider their policy. Republican leaders, grain growers, and the private grain trade united in demanding that the board stop selling its grain until the 1931 crop is marketed. The board contended acreage reduction was the real solution.

After several days of consideration the board compromised and announced it would restrict its sales. It reserved the right, however, to fill pending negotiations for some heavy foreign sales and to dispose of its holdings should the state of the market ever make that profitable.

This compromise policy has failed to meet the satisfaction of certain Republican leaders. Mr. Curtis, Mr. Capper and James Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, majority floor leader, demanded that the board stop selling entirely.

From confidential information about the attitude of the board, some believe it likely that the board will again change its position.

Curtis Action Significant

The resumption of political activity by Mr. Curtis, the first time since his election as Vice-President in 1928, has aroused great interest and conjecture in the capital. It was widely interpreted as meaning that he was considering running for his former Senate seat, from which he retired to accept the Vice-Presidency, and which is now held by George McGill, a Democrat.

For some time there has been conjecture over the likelihood of Mr. Curtis retiring from the Vice-Presidential race in 1932. It was understood when he left the capital a month ago to return to Kansas that he did so primarily to look over the political situation there as it might affect his running for the Senate again. He has stated that he would not announce his decision until early next year. His public interest in the Kansas wheat farmer has raised the question here as to whether or not Mr. Curtis has not already made up his mind and will try for his old seat.

Until now he has been a silent observer, scrupulously keeping in the background. Now he is not only talking, but is advocating a course not wholly in line with the Administration, which is backing the farm board.

New Running Mate Sought

It is for these reasons that Washington concludes that Mr. Curtis has determined upon an independent course and that he may abandon the Vice-Presidency. Early this spring friends of the President talked of the desirability of seeking another running mate for the President in 1932.

Several names were mentioned, including Theodore Roosevelt Jr., Governor of Porto Rico, and Charles G. Dawes, Ambassador to Great Britain.

Widespread discussion of the matter brought information from White House sources that his candidacy for reëlection in 1932 was entirely up to Mr. Curtis. If he wished to run again with the President nothing would be put in his way by the President, it was stated.

At the same time, no secret was made of the fact that the White House preferred someone else. Mr. Curtis is fully aware of this viewpoint, and stated frankly that he would make a study of the Kansas political situation to determine his course.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Danceonians, Will Dodge, director.
5:45 Limerick program.
5:50 Quaker Puzzleman.
5:55 "The Old Painter."
6:00 The Bostonians, Will Dodge, director.
6:30 Announcements; news.
6:45 NBC, The Stebbins Boys: Phillips Lord and Arthur Allen.
7:00 WEEI organist, Del Castillo.
7:30 WEEI Players: "Spring Mouse."
8:00 Noyes Buick Pianist.
8:15 NBC, Weber and Fields.
8:30 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra; Veronica Wiggins, contralto; Frank Parker, tenor.
9:30 NBC, General Motors Program: Lois Bennett, soprano; Revelers Quartet; Frank Black's Orchestra.
10:00 Magazine Hour sketches.
10:45 NBC, Simoniz Program: popular soloists: Harry Kogen's Orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Chats with Peggy Winthrop.
5:15 Baseball scores.
5:17 NBC, "Gems of Melody."
5:45 Agricultural markets.
5:55 "National Affairs."
6:00 Time; weather, Roadman; Sport Review; temperature.
6:15 The Troubadours: Vocal duo.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 Sketch, "Mr. and Mrs. Cain."
8:00 Harriette Elkind, violinist.
8:15 Hill Billies.
8:30 NBC, Gold Medal Express: Ohman and Arden, piano duo; Victor Arden's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Maytag Orchestra, direction of Roy Bargy; male quartet.
9:30 NBC, Chesebrough "Real Folks" sketch: "Epicures in Thompkins Corners."
10:00 NBC, Stromberg-Carlson String Ensemble; Inez Quinn, soprano; Constantine Vadetsky, cellist.
10:30 NBC, Packard Program: Anna Case, soprano; Cyrena Van Gordon, contralto; Nathaniel Shilkret's Orchestra.
11:00 Time; weather; temperature; Sport Review.
11:15 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
11:45 Louie's Hungry Five: skit.
11:55 Radio Billboard talk.
12:00 Time announcement.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 Ted and His Greater Gang.
5:30 Popular program.
5:45 Uncle Ben and his Merry Friends.
6:00 "Sweethearts in Song."
6:15 CBS, "The World's Business," Hugh Butler for Dr. Julius Klein.
6:30 CBS, Roy Atwell, monologist; soloist; Tidewater Orchestra.
6:45 "Big Brother" Bob Emery.
7:00 Baseball; news; weather.
7:15 CBS, Dennis King, baritone; Linit Orchestra; Maximilian Pilzer, conductor.
7:30 CBS, program.
7:45 CBS, Anthony Wons, master of ceremonies; Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, Barber Shop Quartet.
8:30 CBS, Bon Bons Quartet.
8:45 CBS, The Gloom Chasers; comedy act.
9:00 CBS, Serial mystery story.
9:30 CBS, Bourjois Orchestra.
9:46 CBS, "Summer Daze": sketch.
10:00 CBS, All-Star Revue: Irene Bordoni, George Jessel, Helen Kane, Belle Baker, Walter Kelly, James Barton, John Green; Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.
10:30 CBS, "Arabesque" sketch.
11:00 Time; baseball; news; weather.
11:15 Organ recital.
11:30 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-362m)

5:00 p. m.—Lamplight Hour: soloist and organ.
5:15 Fred Gilbert, popular songs.
5:30 Fishermen's program.
5:45 Popular vocal and piano.
6:00 Evening Musicale.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Kennebunk Musical Program.
7:15 "Cathedral Echoes."
7:30 "Songs We Love to Hear."
7:45 "Etchings in Music."
8:15 "Memories o' Yesteryear."
8:30 Harmony Hour; guest soloist.
9:30 Time announcement.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Post-Gatty Program.
5:30 "Kiddies Day at the Beach."
6:00 CBS, Atlantic City program.
6:30 Time; baseball; news.
6:45 Eddie Welch and his orchestra.
7:00 CBS, Current Events, H. V. Kaltenborn.
7:15 George Mahoney, One Man Band.
7:30 Ford Hall Forum: "High Cost of Low Wages."
7:45 Voices and piano.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 "Reading a Pleasure," Priscilla Fortescue.
8:30 Unity Trio.
8:45 Lawrence Thornton, tenor.
9:00 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
9:30 Emery Daugherty and his orchestra.
10:00 Program from Braves Field.
10:44 Time; news; "Melody Mirror."
11:00 CBS, Fletcher Henderson's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, The Early Birds.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, "Music in the Air."
3:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Braves-New York, Fred Hoey, reporter.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—News; records; talks.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:45 p. m.—CBS programs.

BRAZIL UNVEILS MONUMENT

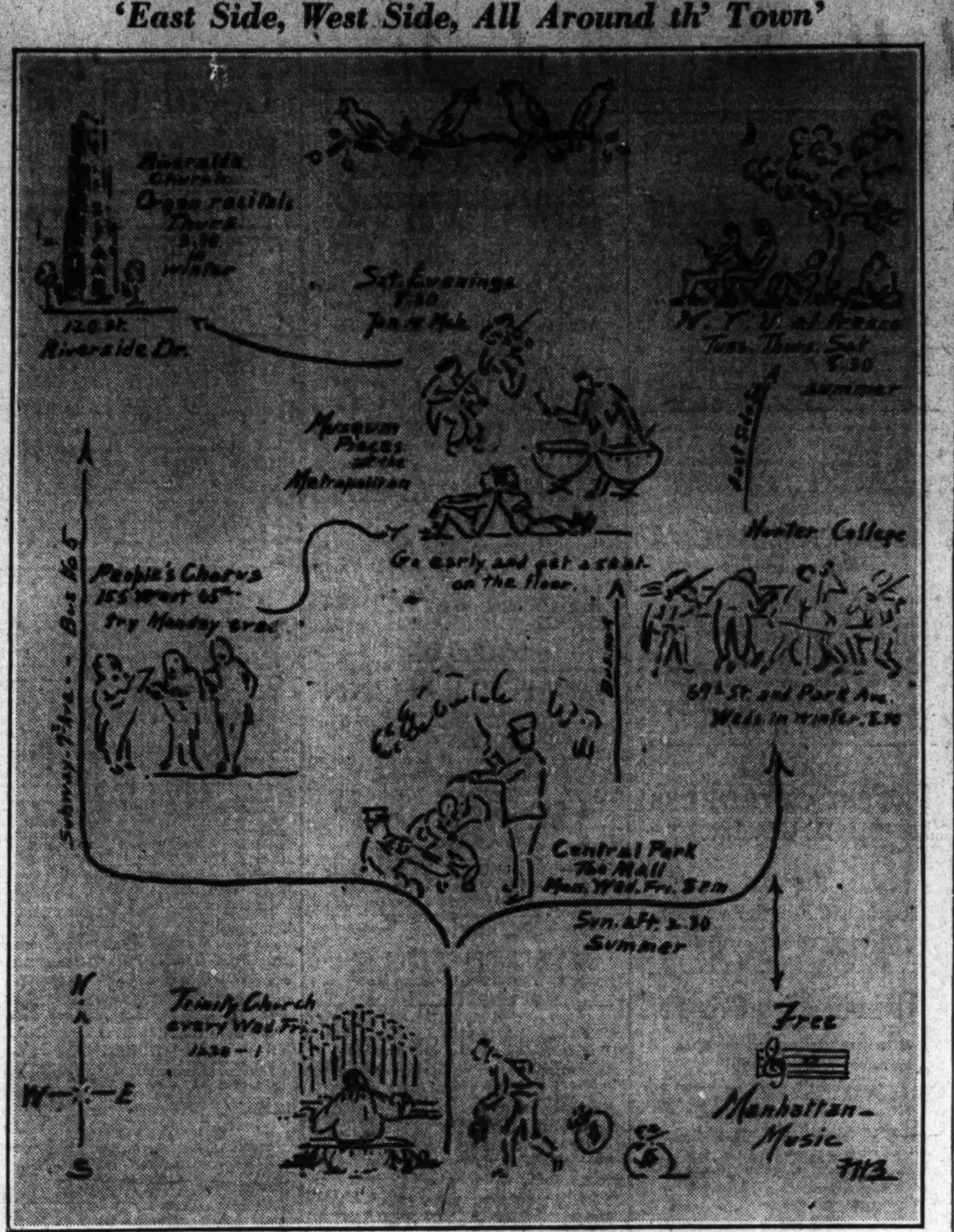
RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, July 3 (By U. P.)—The American Friendship Monument, presented to Brazil by the people of the United States, will be officially unveiled and delivered to Brazil on July 4, the Foreign Office announced today. Provisional President Getulio Vargas, his Cabinet and United States Ambassador Edwin Morgan will be present at the unveiling ceremony.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House over the week-end were the following:

Arnold Bamberger, Baltimore, Md.
Harry R. Stout, Indianapolis, Ind.
Miss Iva C. Knowlton, San Francisco, Calif.
Miss Evelyn Roberts, San Francisco, Calif.
Nola Seevers, New York, N. Y.
Mary J. Kurt, St. Louis, Mo.
Arthur J. Kurt, University City, Mo.
Pauline Lewis, New York, N. Y.
Albert E. Meggison, Chicago, Ill.
Margaret E. Meggison, Chicago, Ill.
Carrie Isabel Akers, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Mrs. Mary Pidwell, Akron, Ohio.
S. R. Pidwell, Akron, Ohio.
Richard Pidwell, Akron, Ohio.
Margaret Pidwell, Akron, Ohio.
Edward G. Uren, Akron, Ohio.
Rose H. Seebeck, Chicago, Ill.
Howard D. Seebeck, Chicago, Ill.
Frederica M. Higbee, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Beatrice E. Hart, Annapolis, Md.
Miss Marion L. Appler, Annapolis, Md.
Miss Helen Hunter, Annapolis, Md.
Stella Edithe Billings, Detroit, Mich.
H. M. Underwood, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Frances L. Burke, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Harold Moore, Plymouth, N. H.
Josephine C. Jacobs, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Eleanor K. Walkof, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Jack Vincent, Tacoma, Wash.
Jack Vincent, Tacoma, Wash.
Mrs. E. F. Wilcox, Elyria, Ohio
E. F. Wilcox, Elyria, Ohio
Mrs. W. S. Wiggins, Elyria, Ohio
W. S. Wiggins, Elyria, Ohio
Carol B. Joiré, Green Bay, Wis.
Ruth Smith, Tulsa, Okla.
Harry Brantman, New York, N. Y.
Walter L. Keller, Green Bay, Va.
Ada B. McConk, Frankfort, N. Y.
E. V. Dumply Jr., Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Graham C. Driscoll, Teaneck, N. J.
Mrs. Mary V. Thomas, Stroudsburg, Penna.
Miss Olive M. Posten, Stroudsburg, Penna.
O. Kruter, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mrs. O. Kruter, Milwaukee, Wis.
Kenneth Kruter, Milwaukee, Wis.
Roger Kruter, Milwaukee, Wis.
John Brugger, Milwaukee, Wis.
D. E. Saunders, Billings, Mont.
Mrs. D. E. Saunders, Billings, Mont.
R. Reece, Troy, N. Y.
Mrs. R. Reece, Troy, N. Y.
William L. Johnson, Troy, N. Y.
Robert Laden, Troy, N. Y.
Amelie E. Wilson, Detroit, Mich.
John H. Jones, Hollis, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Bertha Jones, Hollis, L. I., N. Y.
Kenneth N. Jones, Hollis, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Rose Edelman, Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.
Maurice Edelman, Hillside, L. I., N. Y.
J. Clement, San Francisco, Calif.
Irma Kuesel, Milwaukee, Wis.
L. E. Wachtel, Richmond, Hill, N. Y.
Betty Parker, Utica, N. Y.
Louis Sawyer, Canton, Ohio.
Mrs. Gerald R. Bogart, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mrs. S. Dietchman, Valhalla.
Mrs. E. Truesdale
Mrs. Maude Macdonald, Yonkers, N. Y.
Mrs. William Macdonald, Yonkers, N. Y.
Mrs. Stuart R. Weston, Utica, N. Y.
Stuart R. Weston, Utica, N. Y.
Mrs. Henrietta E. Read, Newport, Vt.
William J. Read, Newport, Vt.
Mrs. H. G. Dalker, Bridgewater, Mass.
H. G. Dalker, Bridgewater, Mass.
Mrs. Josephine M. Fabricant, New York, N. Y.
Miss Nellie A. Wright, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. Dorothy C. McWilliams, Maplewood, N. Y.
Mrs. Minnie C. Guerim, Utica, N. Y.
Joseph R. V. Guerim, Utica, N. Y.
Charles M. Pipes, River Edge, N. J.
Van Clement Winans, Glen Ellyn, Ill.
Richard V. Winans, Glen Ellyn, Ill.
Homer Study, Muncie, Ind.
David D. Study, Muncie, Ind.
W. F. Study, Muncie, Ind.
Anna L. Study, Muncie, Ind.
M. Christina Study, Muncie, Ind.
Mrs. Grace F. Rice, Yonkers, N. Y.
Whitman Rice, Yonkers, N. Y.
W. W. McWilliams, Maplewood, N. J.
Mrs. R. R. Payne, Buffalo, N. Y.
R. R. Payne, Buffalo, N. Y.
E. Armour Sampson, Toronto, Ont., Can.

'East Side, West Side, All Around th' Town'



ALL IS NOT JAZZ IN NEW YORK

The Sidewalks of New York in the Good Old Summer Time as Well as in the Winter Resound With Free Music That Is Good Music. None Need Yearn in Vain for Symphonies; the Public Is Well Taken Care Of. The Above Fanciful Map Gives Some Idea of Where the "Troubadour Sounds His Lay."

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each weekday at 6:30 p. m. (E. D. T.)

Dutch East Indies Plan Higher Tariff

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMSTERDAM, Holland—Drastic revision of the Dutch East India Tariff Act, together with increase in a number of taxes, is to be put in operation by the colony in order to meet its present financial difficulties, according to Jhr. Dr. de Graeff, the outgoing Governor-General, in a recent speech to the People's Council.

Tax revisions include increase of the excise on petrol from 7.50 florins ($3.00) to 9 florins per hectoliter, giving an estimated increase of revenue of 1.3,900,000 florins, and a raising of the supertax on import duties.

A bill providing for a property tax was also being prepared. The opinion of the "People's Council" is shortly to be asked concerning a new ordinance for the income tax.

The introduction of a uniform tax on motor vehicles for the whole of the Dutch East Indies is to be expected on Jan. 1, 1932.

MERSEY TUNNEL COST PLACED AT £5,222,000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LIVERPOOL—It is now understood that the great Mersey Tunnel, which will link together two important industrial areas, Liverpool, Lancashire, and Birkenhead, Cheshire, will not be opened until the beginning of 1933 instead of the middle of 1932, as expected.

The tunnel, described by the Lord Mayor, Alderman Edwin Thompson, as "an act of faith unmatched probably in all Europe," will cost £5,222,000. As a mighty piece of engineering it will rank as one of the wonders of the world. The work was inaugurated by Princess Mary in 1925. The diameter of the tunnel is 44 feet. The Ministry of Transport has contributed £2,500,000 to the scheme.

CALIFORNIA TEACHER CLEARED OF CHARGES

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6 (AP)—Miss Mabel Brummitt, who was ousted from her position as professor of Manila (P. I.) North High School after a strike of students caused by her allegedly unfavorable remarks about Filipinos, has been completely exonerated by the United States Civil Service Commission.

Miss Brummitt received a letter from the Civil Service Commission in Washington telling her that she had been exonerated. If she wished, the letter continued, she could be reinstated to teaching service.

BOYS' CLUB OVERSEERS NAMED

John R. Macomber and Ralph Hornblower have been chosen members of the board of overseers for the Boys' Club of Boston, George Bramwell Baker, the club's president, announced today.

MEXICO LIFTS CORN BAN

MEXICO CITY, July 6 (By U. P.)—Mexico's quarantine against importation of corn has been lifted by a decree recently issued.

Middle Ages Romance Persists Mid New York's Clatter and Din

Devoid of Guitar or Plume, a 'Troubadour' Braves Twentieth Century Cacophony to Summons Lovers of Music to Sweet Strains and Rich Harmonies

New York

AMIDST the rattling, riveting, honking, hurry and bustle which goes to make up the cacophony of Manhattan's working hours, there moves unseen a "troubadour," calling a noise-pelted populace to the calm serenity of chambered strains and tempered time beats.

Known only to those whose eyes and ears are attuned to such fancies, this "troubadour" may be seen in window cards, printed announcements and short items hidden in the news of the day. The symbol of guitar and ostrich plume are not apparent, but nevertheless the chivalry, beauty and romance of the Middle Ages are preserved, for Manhattan's troubadour consists of the city's free gift of music to its children.

Thousands who tread their way in and out of the medley of city noises know where to find that other kind of noise to which Webster must refer in giving one meaning of the word as "sound of any sort whatever . . . low, pleasant or melodious."

In parks and concert halls, schools and churches, hotel lobbies and sidewalk receiving sets, in a museum or a department store—they may find this gift of free music. At almost any time of the year music is to be had for the mere trouble of finding it.

The Goldman Band concerts in Central Park, on a clear summer night draw an average audience of 40,000 to 60,000 persons; one of the eight symphony concerts of the winter-spring program at the Metropolitan Museum drew an audience of more than 11,000; sponsors of the chamber concerts at Hunter College were recently obliged to turn away 500 persons one evening; weekly "demonstration" night which is another name for rehearsal night for the People's Chorus usually has about 200 visitors, who are so desirous of hearing a little music that they come just to hear the singers while they are practicing.

Music in Lunch Hour

In less obvious ways, the scene repeats itself. Many a "luncheon" hour has been spent in one of the pews of Trinity Church while the organ is playing. Hundreds of persons occupy the mezzanine of one of the famous metropolitan hotels while the orchestra plays selections classical as well as popular.

In many schools, students' orchestras draw neighboring music lovers out for an evening. And all over the city and its suburbs, in temporarily rented quarters, unadvertised pupils' recitals send interested parents and friends scurrying through the streets at various times of the day to hear an hour or two of "important" music.

These are events frequently lost sight of when one thinks of crowded, commercial Manhattan roaring and riveting its way into the ears of the music-conscious—and others. A day of dissonances that shriek from one corner to another.

An usher at the Metropolitan Museum remarked that it was no wonder the 8 o'clockers couldn't find seats, seeing that some persons arrive as much as four hours in advance of the time set for opening. These symphony concerts, given this year through the generosity of John D. Rockefeller Jr. and Clarence H. Mackay, have been providing free entertainment since 1917.

The outdoor concerts established 13 years ago by Edwin Franko Goldman draw crowds from all over the metropolitan area. There are 70 of these given every season. Last year they were held at New York University as well as on the Mall in Central Park.

Popular From the First

From the time when these concerts were first organized by Mr. Goldman who raised the necessary funds himself up to the time when they were financed by Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim and Mr. and Mrs. Murry Guggenheim, they have been attended by many thousand persons each night.

Letters from Canada, England, and South America reach Mr. Goldman's office, expressing appreciation. These programs are devoted to classical music, the nearest approach to popular music being perhaps a number from a Victor Herbert operetta.

Every Wednesday evening during the school year sees a full house at the music hall in Hunter College. There for 12 years Henry T. Fleck, dean of music at the college, has been directing the chamber concerts. These include a lecture on the composers of the music of the evening's program, and sometimes a personal visit of a famous composer.

All the year round, business people of lower Manhattan have free access, twice a week, to the organ recitals at Trinity Church. These occur Wednesdays and Fridays from 12:30 to 1 o'clock. Sometimes there is not a seat left vacant.

The Peoples' Chorus of New York, which for years has been seeking to unite those who know the joy of song as well as those who would like to know it, usually closes its season with two free concerts. But at other times during the year a number of complimentary tickets are given out, and it is doubtful whether any fair request for a free seat would be refused.

The chorus was organized and founded by Lorenzo Camilieri. While the expenses connected with membership are small, it has been difficult to impress the public sufficiently with this fact, it being a common misapprehension that there will be a few unannounced obligations. But gradually this reluctance is being overcome. The free sight-reading lessons which Mr. Camilieri has been giving weekly to those who have good voices but can't read notes readily, have appealed.

The many opportunities for free music in Manhattan—spring, summer, fall and winter—indicate that the supply is equal to the demand, and that a big need has been satisfied in a big way.

Motion Pictures

"The Forester's Daughter"

Fine Arts Theater—"The Forester's Daughter" (Die Försterchristl), German talkie directed by Friedrich Zelnick, arranged by Bruno Granichstädten with melodies by Mozart incorporated. The cast:

Christl Lange ..... Irene Eisinger
Emperor Josef ..... Paul Richter
Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart ..... Oskar Karlweiss
Foeldessy ..... Andre Pilot
Walperl ..... Tibor von Halmay
Chief Forester Lange ..... Fritz Daghofer
Everl ..... Jelly Staffel
The Old Baron ..... Paul Hoerbiger
Lady-in-Waiting ..... Adele Sandrock
First Adjutant ..... Max-Ralf Ostermann
Second Adjutant ..... Hans Waschadko
Miss von Foeldessy ..... Gretl Berndt
Austrian Officer ..... Luis Altschul

This filmed operetta is the pretty, sentimental tale of an Austrian peasant girl and her encounter with a huntsman whom later she discovers to be her Emperor. They fall in love, but their romance must be renounced because as everybody knows emperors do not wed with peasant girls, however pretty; and Christl in the end returns to her corporal, whom she marries to the strains of an organ prelude composed by Mozart.

The story is told by Christl, years later, to her grandchildren, whose curiosity has been aroused by a wonderful clock which plays a Mozart minuet while two figures dance. Your surprise will be moderate when you learn that the figures represent Christl and the Emperor, and that the clock was his wedding present.

Irene Eisinger, seen recently in "Zwei Herzen im ¾ Takt," is a wholly captivating Christl. Mr. Richter is sufficiently imperial and the other parts are well taken. There is one scene of intoxication which is not necesary to the plot and which many playgoers probably would prefer to have omitted.

Also on the bill are a sightseeing film of the Swiss Alps and the Hearst Metrotone newsreel, which this week shows the finish of the Post-Gatty world flight, and which would be even more enjoyable without the well-intentioned bright comment of the announcer.

New Haven Plans More New Signals

Further installation of the most modern type of automatic three-position color light signals is under way on the shore line of the New Haven Railroad east from New Haven, as part of a $358,000 program.

This announcement is made following the collision at New Haven last Friday, which is supposed to have been caused through a disregard of the signals.

Installation is made with a view to increasing the capacity of the line, enabling trains to follow each other more closely.

New signals are already in service in many sections of the system, and when the present program is completed the New Haven Railroad will have 586 miles of road and 1366 miles of track equipped with automatic signals.

UNITED STATES' GIFT TO BRAZIL IS DEDICATED

Statue Marks Friendship Between Two Largest American Countries

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 6 (AP)—President Vargas and Edwin V. Morgan, American Ambassador, Saturday attended the dedication of the "Amizade" or friendship monument presented to Brazil by the people of the United States through the offices of the American Chamber of Commerce of Rio de Janeiro.

A bright winter sunshine south of the equator bathed the American and Brazilian colors and brightened the uniforms of boy scouts and the blue skirts and white blouses of thousands of girl school children. A Brazilian army battalion was in full dress. The dedication was the first part of the Fourth of July program of the American colony.

The statue, in miniature form, was presented to Brazil at the time of its centenary in 1922 by Charles E. Hughes. The completed statue itself arrived months later.

The statue represents a woman, and is 26 feet in height. In one hand she holds an olive branch and in the other clasps the entwined flags of the United States and Brazil. On the base is a plaque with busts of Washington and Jose Bonifacio, who is considered the father of the Brazilian Republic.

Much of the necessary funds were contributed by school children of the United States.

New York Curb Market

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
1 Acme Wire vtc	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 Alum Ltd pf	82	82	82
2 Am Cities P&LB	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
5 Am Com Pow A	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
15 Am Cyan B	8½	8⅜	8½
5 Am Dept St	3	2⅞	3
17 Am & Fgn Pow war	21	20¼	20¾
8 Am Gas & El	70	70	70
1 Am Invest B	5½	5½	5½
1 Am Light & Trac	38¾	38¾	38¾
1 Am Sta P Ser A	10½	10½	10½
27 Am Sup Power	12¼	12⅛	12¼
2 Am Ut & Gen B vtc	2	2	2
2 Appalach Gas	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
3 Appalach Gas A war	⅜	⅜	⅜
13 Ark Nat Gas A	4⅛	4	4⅛
3 Art Metals	6⅛	6	6⅛
8 Asso Gas & El A	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛
2 Atlas Util	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
B			
2 Bahia Corp	1¾	1½	1½
1 Bickford	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
4 Blue Ridge	4¼	4	4
1 Blue Ridge cvt pf	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
50 †Borne Scrymser	7½	7½	7½
3 Braz Tr & Lt	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞
6 Buf Niag & E P pf	26¾	26¾	26¾
1 Buf N & E P 1st pf	103	103	103
C			
3 Can Marc Wireless	3	2⅞	3
2 Celanese pf	77	76	77
1 Cent Pub Serv A	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
3 Cent States El	8⅛	8	8⅛
3 Chain Strs Dev	2¼	2	2¼
2 Chath Ph Al nv	15	15	15
104 Cities Service	12⅝	12⅛	12¼
2 Cities Serv pf	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
1 Colum Oil & G vts	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
6 Comwlth & So war	1¾	1¾	1¾
9 Commut Wat Serv	11¼	10¾	11¼
1 Cons Cop Min	2½	2½	2½
†50 Cont Shares cvt pf	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
†25 Cont Shares pf B	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
8 Cord Corp	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
2 Corp Sec Chi	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞
1 Cresson Gold	⅜	⅜	⅜
3 Crocker & Wheel	10¼	10¼	10¼
2 Cusi Mex Min	½	½	½
D			
3 Deere & Co	28	28	28
3 De Forest	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
2 Detroit Aircraft	2	1⅞	2
8 Duquesne Gas	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5 Durant Mot	1¾	1¾	1¾
E			
5 Eisler Elec	4½	4½	4½
157 El Bond & Sh	43⅞	43⅛	43⅝
*1 El Bond & Sh pf	103½	103½	103½
*2 El Bond & Sh 5% pf	92¾	92¾	92¾
2 El Pow Assoc A	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
2 Europe El deb rts	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
1 Evans Wallo Lead	¾	¾	¾
F			
†30 Fajardo Sug	30	30	30
1 Fansteel	6	6	6
1 Flintkote A	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1 Ford Mot Can A (1.20)	18¼	18¼	18¼
6 Ford Mot Ltd (.366)	13½	13⅛	13⅛
2 Foremost Fabrics	⅞	⅞	⅞
3 Fox Theater A	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
G			
1 Gen Cap Corp	32	32	32
3 Gen Thea Eq cv pf	9	8⅝	8⅝
1 Goldman Sachs	6¼	6¼	6¼
†20 Gt Atl & Pac nv (6)	205	205	205
H			
2 Hudson Bay M & S	5	4⅞	4⅞
I			
125 †Ill Pow & Lt $6 pf	91⅛	91	91⅛
8 Imp Oil Can	12¾	12⅝	12¾
1 Ins Co Nor Am	54	54	54
17 Intercon Petrol	⅜	⅜	⅜
1 Inter Util B	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
K			
2 Kolster Brandes	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 Kress S H Co pf	10½	10½	10½
L			
1 *Lefc Realty pf	22	22	22
M			
2 MacMarr St	9½	9½	9½
1 Mavis Bott A	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1 Mesta Mach	28½	28½	28½
4 Mid West Util	18	17⅞	17⅞
1 Mo Kans Pipe L	5¼	5¼	5¼
N			
5 Nat Fam Stores	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
1 Nat Investors	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1 Nat Service	1½	1½	1½
2 Nat Un Rad	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
3 Newmont Min	34⅛	34	34⅛
6 Niag Hud Pow	11¾	11½	11⅝
12 Niag Shares Md	7½	7⅛	7⅛
2 Nor European Oil	1	1	1
3 Novadel Agene	44½	44½	44½
P			
4 Pacific West Oil	6	6	6
6 Pandem Oil	¼	⅛	⅛
1 Pantepec Oil	1	1	1
8 Paramount Cab	3⅛	3	3
12 Pennroad Corp	6¼	6⅛	6¼
1 Peo Lt & Pow A	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
18 Phoenix Sec	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1 Pub Ut Hold war	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
R			
7 Republic Gas Corp	11⅞	11⅜	11¾
1 Reybarn Inc	1¾	1¾	1¾
†50 Roch G&E pf D	91	91	91
S			
5 St Regis Paper	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝
1 Salt-Creek Prod	5½	5½	5½
8 Segal Lock	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
3 Selected Indust	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 Shenandoah	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
†40 South N E Tel	156½	156½	156½
2 Southwest Gas Ut	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
4 Stand Oil Ind (2)	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞
5 St Oil Ky (1.60)	19⅛	19	19⅛
1 St Oil of Ohio (2½)	43¼	43¼	43¼
2 Stutz Mot Am	15¼	15⅛	15¼
1 Swiss-Am Elec pf (6)	85	85	85
T			
2 Technicolor Inc	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 Transcont Air Tr	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
1 Trans Lux D Pic A	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1 Tri Utilities	3¼	3¼	3¼
U			
5 Unit Founders	5¾	5¾	5¾
34 United Gas	7⅝	7¼	7¼
11 Un Lt&Pow A (1)	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
1 U S & Int Sec	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1 United Stores vtc	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
131 United Verde Ext (1)	13⅜	12⅞	13⅛
1 Utility Equities	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
9 Util P&L (1.02½rg)	9⅝	9½	9⅝
2 Utility & Indus	6⅜	6½	6⅜
V			
13 Vacuum Oil (2)	42⅝	42¼	42¼
W			
9 Wenden Cop Min	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Wil-Low Cafet pf (4)	20¼	20¼	20¼
40 Woolworth Ltd	11⅝	11¼	11⅝
Y			
2 Y Oil Gas	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1 Yukon Gold	⅛	⅛	⅛

DOMESTIC BONDS (SALES IN $1000)

Sales	High	Low	12:30
3 Ala Pow 5s '68	104	104	104
4 Alumin Co 5s '52	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1 Am C'with Pow 6s '40	74½	74½	74½
4 Am El&Pow 6s '57 A	65	65	65
34 Am G&E 5s 2028	100⅝	100¼	100⅝
1 Am G&Pow 6s '53	69½	69½	69½
2 Am P&L 6s 2016	105	105	105
10 Am Roll M 5s '48	94¼	84¼	84¼
3 Am Roll M 4½s '33	93½	93½	93½
21 Appalach Gas 6s '45	68	66¾	68
7 Appalach G 6s '45 B	56⅞	56½	56⅞
2 Appalach Pow 5s '56	103½	103½	103½
1 As G&E 5½s '38inv ct	67	67	67
7 Asso G&E 5s '50	71⅞	71½	71½
6 Asso G&E 4½s '49 C	65	65	65
10 Asso Rayon 5s '50	57½	56½	56½
3 As Tel Ut 5½s '44 C	87	86½	86½
10 Bell Tel Can 5s '55 A	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Bell Tel Can 5s '60 C	107½	107½	107½
1 Birmingh Gas 5s '59	99½	99½	99½
1 Can N Ry Eq 4½s '56	101	101	101
5 Cap Adm 5s '53 A xw	94¼	94	94
5 Cent IllPS4½s'67 F	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
2 Cent P&L 5s '56	93¼	93¼	93¼
3 Cent Pub S 5½s '49	74¾	74⅜	74¾
5 Cent St El 5½s '54	68½	68¼	68½
6 Cent St El 5s '48	64½	64½	64½
3 Cent St P&L 5½s '53	71	71	71
1 Cities Ser 5s '66	66	66	66
55 Cities Ser 5s '50	68	67½	67¾
17 Cities Ser Gas 5½s '42	71⅞	70⅞	70⅞
1 Cities Ser G Pipe 6s'43	84½	84½	84½
7 Cities Serv Pw 5½s '52	81¼	81	81
1 Cleve El Illum 5s '39	104	104	104
10 Comwlth Edis 4s F	94½	94½	94½
1 Comwlth Ed 4½s'57 D	102½	102½	102½
10 Comwlth Ed 4½s'60 E	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
9 Cons Gas Util 6½s'43A	64	63	63½
4 Cons Gas Util 6s '43A	78	76	78
1 Consum Pow 4½s '58	103¾	103¾	103¾
28 Cont G&E 5s '58 A	85⅜	85¼	85¼
3 Crucible Steel 5s '40	96	96	96
2 Cudahy P 5½s '37	97	97	97
1 Detroit C Gas 6s '47 A	107	107	107
2 Dix Gulf G6½s'37A ww	96½	96	96
7 East Ut Inv 5s '54 A	61⅝	61½	61⅝
1 Elec Pow&Lt 5s 2030	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
4 Empire Dist El 5s '52	94½	94½	94½
5 Fla Pow&Lt 5s'54	89¾	89½	89½
5 Gen Bronze 6s'40	60	60	60
2 Gen Mot 5s '36	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Gen Fayon 6s'48 A	43	43	43
20 Geo Pow 5s'67	102¼	102¼	102¼
10 Gillette 5s'40	94¼	94¼	94¼
2 Gulf Oil Pa 5s'47	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Gulf Oil Pa 5s'37	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
3 Gulf St Ut 5s'56 A	101	101	101
1 Houst G Gas 6½s'43ww	87½	87½	87½
10 Houst G Gas 6s'43 A	87¾	87¾	87¾
2 Ill Pw&Lt 6s'53 A	104	104	104
4 Ill Pow&L 5½s'54 B	103	102½	102½
1 Ind Hydro El 5s'58 A	94	94	94
1 Indiana Elec 5sC'51	85¾	85¾	85¾
1 Indnapls P&L 5s'57 A	103¾	103¾	103¾
7 Insull Util Inv 6s'40 B	86⅞	86	86⅞
1 Interl Sec Am 5s'47	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞
2 Inters Pow 6s'52	72⅞	72¾	72⅞
2 Inters Pow 5s'57	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
10 Inters Pub Ser 4½s'58	91	91	91
1 Invest Co 5s'47 A xw	84	84	84
5 Iowa Pub Ser 5s'57	96	96	96
3 Jacksonville Gas 5s'42	84	84	84
1 Jersey C P&L 5s'47 B	103	103	103
1 Kan Pow 5s '47 A	99¼	99¼	99¼
6 KanCyG&E 6sA'42	106¾	106½	106¾
1 KimberlyCl 5s '43 A	98½	98½	98½
1 Kop Gas&C 5½s '50	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Kresge 5s '45	101	101	101
20 LehighPS 6s 2026 A	105	104⅝	104⅞
1 Louis P&L 5s'57	102½	102½	102½
1 ManitobaPow 5½s'51A	83½	83½	83½
20 Mass Gas 5½s '46	104	103⅞	104
3 Mass Gas 5s '55	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Mem P&Lt 5s '48	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
2 MidWestUt 5s '32	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 MidWestUtil 5s '33	96¼	96¼	96¼
6 MidWestUt 5s '35	93½	93½	93½
1 Minn P&L 4½s '78	96¾	96¾	96¾
3 MissRivFuel 6s '44 ww	96	96	96
9 MissP&LCo 5s '57	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
5 MissRivPw 5s '51	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 Mont LH&P 5s '51A	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 NatElPow 5s '78	70¾	70¾	70¾
1 NatP&Lt 6s 2026A	104¾	104¾	104¾
20 Nat P&Lt 5s 2030B	88⅛	88¼	88¼
1 NatPubSvc 5s '78	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛
2 Nat Steel 5s '56	98¾	98¾	98¾
12 Neb Pow 4½s '81	102¼	102¼	102⅛
4 NE Pow 5½s '54	89½	89⅜	89½
5 NE Pow 5s '48	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
9 NY P&Lt 4½s '67	99¾	99⅛	99¾
1 NorIndPbSv 5s'69	104	104	104
2 Nor Oh Pw&Lt 5½s'51	104½	104¼	104½
1 Nor Ct Pow 6½s'33	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
2 Nor St Pow 4½s'61	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
5 Ohio Edison 5s'60	103½	103½	103½
1 Pac Gas&El 4½s'57 E	101¼	101¼	101¼
3 Pac G&E 4½s'60 F	101	101	101
2 Pac G&E 5½s'52 C	106	106	106
10 Pac P&L 5s'55	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
2 Pac West Oil 6½s'43	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞
10 Penn El 4s'71 F	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
10 Penn Oh Ed 5½s'59 B	101	100⅞	101
1 Penn Oh P&L 5½'54 A	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 Peop Lt&P 5s'79 ww	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞
1 Pitts Steel 6s'48	95	95	95
1 Potomac Edis 4½s'61F	96½	96½	96½
9 Proctor & Gam 4½s'47	105	105	105
10 Pug So P&L 4½s'50 D	94½	94½	94½
37 Republic Gas 6sA'45	97½	95¾	95¾
1 StL G & Coke 6s '47	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
26 Saft Harb W S 4½s'79	98⅞	98¼	98¼
5 San Ant P S 5s '58 B	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
5 Shaw W&P 4½ '67 A	96¾	96⅝	96⅝
8 Shaw W&P 4½ '68B	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
4 Shaw W&P 4½s '70D	97	96⅞	97
1 Shaw W&P 5s '70 C	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
8 SEP&L 6s 2025 A xw	105½	105	105½
1 South Cal Ed 5s '44	103¼	103¼	103¼
7 South Cal Ed 5s '51	105⅝	105½	105⅝
1 South Cal Gas 5s '57	102	102	102
3 So Nat Gas 6s '44	64½	63½	63½
1 So Lt a Pow 5s '57 A	93½	93½	93½
5 Std G&E 6s '35	101⅜	101	101
5 Std G&E 6s '35 conv	101	100⅞	101
3 Stand G&E 6s '51	99½	99½	99½
1 Stand Inv 5s '37 xw	76	76	76
3 Standard P&L 6s '57	97	96¾	97
8 Swift & Co 5s '40	101	101	101
2 Swift & Co 5s '44	103¾	103½	103¾
11 Tri Util 5s '79	21	20⅞	20⅞
1 Ulen & Co 6s '44	66½	66½	66½
7 Un Lt & P 6s '75	93¾	92¾	92¾
1 Un Lt & Ry 5s '32	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2 Un Lt & Ry 6s '52 A	107¾	107¾	107¾
8 Van Sweringen 6s '35	66⅛	65⅞	66⅛
8 VirPubSer 5½s '46 A	96⅛	96	96⅛
8 VirgPubSer 6s '50 B	90	90	90
12 WestTexUtil 5s '57 A	86	85⅞	86

FOREIGN BONDS

Sales	High	Low	12:30
4 Agri Mtg Bk 7s '46	85	85	85
1 BadenConMun 7s'51	80	80	80
9 BuAiresPv 7½s '47	83½	82¾	83⅛
16 BuAiresPv 7s '52	77	77	77
1 Cauca Val 7s '48	57	57	57
5 CentBkGer 6s'52A	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝
1 CentBkGer 6s'51B	72	72	72
10 ChileMtgBk 6s '31	94¼	94¼	94¼
6 ComPrivBk 5½s '37	81⅛	81¼	81⅛
1 Danish Con 5s '53	99⅛	99½	99⅛
2 Danzig Port 6½s '52	71	71	71
6 ErcoleMEl 6½s'53Aww	70	70	70
2 Fin Ind Bk 7s '44	94¾	94¾	94¾
6 Finland R M Bk 6s'61	78⅛	78	78⅛
2 Ger Cons Mun 7s '47	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛
4 Ger Cons Mun 6s '47	71⅜	71	71
12 Gesfuerel 6s '53 xw	84	84	84
1 Hanover City 7s '39	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
1 Lima Peru 6½s '58	27	27	27
1 Melbourne El 7½s '46	84½	84½	84½
7 Nip El Pow 6½s '53	92	92	92
5 Ruhr Gas 6½s '53 A	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞
3 Ruhr Housing 6½s '58	69	67	67
1 Saar Basin Con 7s '35	100	100	100
2 Saarbrueck 7s '35	104	104	104
9 Stinnes 7s '46 xw	66½	65	65
1 Unit Elc Srv 7s '56	84	84	84

†Actual sales. *Ex-dividend. A—Plus 10% in stock. E—Paid last year. F—Payable in stock. G—Partly extra. H—Plus 5% in stock. K—Paid so far this year. J—Partly stock. B—Cash or stock.

SPANISH TELEPHONES SILENCED BY STRIKE

MADRID, July 6 (AP)—Telephone service in most of Spain was interrupted and at some places almost paralyzed today by a strike of Telephone Company employees. Police here were obliged to use clubs on strikers who attempted to interfere with those remaining at work.

At Corunna a 48-hour general strike began this morning as a protest against the manner in which police and troops charged a mob which burned a Roman Catholic monastery there last week, and at Cordova a general strike was threatened.

KOREAN MOB ATTACKS COLONY OF CHINESE

SEOUL, Korea, July 6 (AP)—Twenty-nine persons were killed and about 300 injured during the night at Pingyang in an outbreak against the Chinese colony by a mob of Koreans. More than a 100 Chinese residences were destroyed.

Police were called when the rioting began and made upwards of 100 arrests. For seven hours a mob of 5,000 Koreans practically was in control. Troops were ordered to stand by in case of further trouble.

MacMILLAN FLIES NORTH

ROCKLAND, Maine, July 6—Donald B. MacMillan, Arctic explorer, accompanied by Charles F. Rocheville as pilot, left here yesterday in the monoplane Viking bound for Nain, Labrador, base of MacMillan's summer explorations.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

J. M. MANGHUM
Registered Patent Attorney
Transportation Building
Washington, D. C.

ROOMS TO LET

WASHINGTON, D. C., Virginia House—Centrally located for tourists; parties accommodated; reasonable rates. 1417 Mass. Ave., N. W.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

MANUFACTURER of high grade silk lingerie needs representatives in every community; direct distribution from maker to user results in big savings making selling easy; you take orders and collect deposits; we ship direct to customers, balance C. O. D.; liberal cash bonus paid besides daily commissions; samples furnished at special prices; good opportunity for capable, experienced saleswomen who prefer not to work under district managers but who would rather establish direct factory connections; can also use inexperienced part time workers eager to learn selling. Please write Dept. 1, FRENCH FASHION MFG. CO., 9 N. Franklin St., Chicago.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS
General Electric Refrigeration

87 St. Stephen St.—2-3 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rent $50 to $75.
90 Fenway—7 and 8 large outside rooms, reception hall, 3 baths.
1477 Beacon St., Brookline—6 rooms and bath; rent $100 to $105.
Apply to Janitor on premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
68 DEVONSHIRE ST., BOSTON Hubbard 1050

BOSTON, Gainsboro St.—Nicely furnished 7-room apartment; rent $85; furnishings for sale. Tel. 9-5, Kenmore 4033.

FURNISHED APARTMENT
Ready for occupancy; central location; 10 minutes to Christian Science church; adjacent to Charles River basin; 1 block from Public Garden; reduced rental to finish lease, or available unfurnished permanently if desired. Tel. Com. 1040 (Boston).

HIGH CLASS SUITES
90 Fenway, Boston
7 and 8 large rooms, reception hall, all rooms outside, General Electric refrigeration. Apply to Superintendent or CHAS. E. CUSHING, 68 Devonshire St., Boston. Hubbard 1050.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

FOR RENT—Four-room bungalow, in country near salt water, by week, month or season. HELEN CHURCH, 281 Hope St., Bristol, R. I.

COUNTRY BOARD

REFINED family wish to share country home with couple or business people; room, private, solarium and bath with board; 12 miles from New York, good commuting; references required. Write 59 Washington Place, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., or Tel. Hasbrouck 8-0012-R.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED

WANTED—Two rooms; private family; near beach; within hour of New York City; please give rate and telephone; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box Z-7, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING, Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women.
THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
198 Broadway, N. Y. C., Rooms 300-301 Cort. 7-2383

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 Broadway New York City Telephone Worth 2-3060.

MRS. J. E. CURTISS—Formerly manager employment department Remington Typewriter Co.; business opportunities for men and women. 154 W. 45th St., New York City. Bryant 8835.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT room with home privileges in private family; attention if desired; ladies only. Phone 5-3909. 32 Allendale Rd., Hartford, Conn.

HOUSEHOLD PETS

FOR SALE—Persian male and female kittens and grown cat; healthy, playful and house broken. LORIA, 2385 Creston Ave., New York City.

HOUSES TO LET

HOUSE FOR RENT—9-room house; convenient location. MR. F. IRVING HOLMES, 143 South First Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Tel. Oakwood 9421.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St. Boston 24 Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

OFFICES TO LET

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Practitioner's office, centrally located, full or part time; very reasonable. Tel. National 9395.

PIANOS

MATHUSHEK
PIANOS
Are famous the world over.
Art Catalogue on request.
Many bargains in Used Grands and Uprights.
Rentals—Small Grands, Small Uprights.
MATHUSHEK
14 East 39 St. New York City
(near 5th Ave.)

REAL ESTATE

SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Village of Homes
NASH and BOGART
REALTORS
Elizabeth Nash
Elizabeth Locke Bogart
24 EAST PARKWAY Telephone [illegible]

RESORTS

FAYETTE COTTAGE—One large and two smaller rooms with running water close to Gladstone Inn. ALICE CUSHMAN, Fayette Cottage, P. O. Box 202, Falmouth Heights, Mass.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified

For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

ROOMS AND BOARD

SAUGERTIES-IN-CATSKILLS, N. Y. The Migrant Homestead open for weekly or transient guests; splendid home cooking, very best home-grown foods; prices reasonable.

TWO furnished rooms; excellent meals; 4 minutes to Christian Science church; residential section. THE STEWART HOMESTEAD, 48 Forest St., Wellesley Hills, Mass. Phone Wellesley 1847.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Transients only; near Capitol, Union Station and Library; reasonable. MRS. ORA K. FLEMING, 220 Indiana Ave. N. W.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Furnished rooms with housekeeping privilege if desired; steam heat and all improvements. 183 Huntington Ave., Suite 5.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. 326 Marlborough Rd.—Furnished room, private bath, kitchenette, porch; 3 min. B. M. T.; also small room. Bu. 2-3453.

NEW YORK CITY—For rent, pleasant room, dressing room and private bath; overlooking large lawn; $40 per month. 20 West 72rd St. Endicott 2-4770.

ROXBURY, MASS. — Furnished room in private home. 28 Woodbine St.

SEWING MACHINES

REPAIRING and renting all makes of sewing machines; some good used machines, $7 and up. 817 Boylston Street, Boston. Com. 6527.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR, 37 years old, desires position with private family, preferably Christian Scientists. For particulars please write M. HINDERER, 72 Brower Ave., Woodmere, N. Y.

PAINTER with outfit for inside and outside work; day or contract; references given. Tel. Jamaica 3251. WALTER CRAWSHAW, 43 Glen Rd., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

USEFUL companion attendant; go anywhere; references. Write Box S-36, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

YOUNG college student desires position as chauffeur and companion to children during summer months; very fond of children and excellent driver; best of references offered. W. FRANKLIN BURNHAM, Jr., 35 Copeland Ave., Reading, Mass. Tel. 0720.

YOUNG man, ambitious, willing to serve, desires position as hotel clerk; will go anywhere; 26 years of age, single, neat appearance. H. WHITWORTH KEITH, Jr., 6250 Clemens Ave., University City, Mo.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

YOUNG French woman desires position as cook, housekeeper; can manage large house; long references. Write FRACHET, 115 East 96th St., New York City. Tel. Atwater 9-1304.

SUMMER RENTAL

FOR SUMMER—2-room apartment, kitchenette and porch; view of ocean; cool and comfortable. L. C. THOMAS, 11 Beach Rd., Lynn, Mass.

TO LET—FURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY—2½ rooms to Oct. 1st; harbor view; swimming pool; low rent; central. J. A. STAFFORD, Longacre 5-8520.

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN

THE H. M. BULLARD CO.
ORANGE STREET AT ELM
FURNITURE
RUGS—DRAPERIES
We carry Whittall Rugs

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 7032, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained afternoons except Saturdays and holidays.
813 FRANKLIN STREET

JAS. T. MULLIN & SONS, Inc.
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE
The Official Boy Scout Store of Delaware and the Del-Mar-Va Peninsula

Telephone 5017
HARDWARE and HOUSEFURNISHINGS
ALFRED D. PEOPLES
507 MARKET STREET

MEGARY'S FURNITURE STORE
Sixth and Tatnall Sts., Wilmington
Delaware's largest and foremost store of its kind for nearly three-quarters of a century, by reason of consistent high quality and moderation of prices.
FURNITURE FLOOR COVERINGS
BEDDING DRAPERIES CHINA

Wilmington Hardware & Rubber Company
HARDWARE *and* TOOLS
YALE PRODUCTS
Toys, Household Furnishings
NOTE NEW ADDRESS
206 WEST TENTH STREET

I. Elmer Perry Co.
Dependable Coal
Dependable Service
Phone 2-3212
29th and Boulevard Wilmington, Del.

Handsome Wedding Gifts of Plate and Solid Silver
MILLARD F. DAVIS
JEWELER—SILVERSMITH
Since 1879
831 Market St. Phone 2-3613

BUTLER'S INC.
BOOKS and STATIONERY
415 Market St., Wilmington, Del.

Crosby & Hill Company
DEPARTMENT STORE
905, 907, 909 Market St., Wilmington, Del

EDWARD COLTON
Men's and Women's Clothing
Cleaning, Pressing, Dyeing and Renovating
115 W. Ninth Street Wilmington, Del.
Phone 2-3012

WILMINGTON (Continued)

Pittsburgh Independent Oil Co.
Use Pittsburgh Ethyl Gasoline
Pittsburgh Regular Gasoline
and 100% Pennsylvania Oil
Market & 12th Sts. Orange & 8th Sts.
Market & D Sts. 1919 Penn Ave.
Wilmington, Del.

Gawthrop & Brother Co.
Plumbing and Heating
705 Orange Street
Wilmington, Del.

"HARPER METHOD"
Scientific Care of Hair, Scalp, Face
Special Department for Gentlemen
240 Delaware Trust Bldg. Tel. Wil. 2-0712

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

DISTRICT NATIONAL BANK
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MARINELLO BEAUTY PARLOR
1847 Columbia Road, N. W.
All branches of Beauty Culture
Realistic Permanent Waving.
Phone Columbia 10153

GEORGE R. GRAY
Printing and Publishing
1432 K St., N. W. S. E. Cor. 15th
Phone District 7014

EXCLUSIVE
Millinery *and* Gowns
Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING
MARY G. FIELDING
1729 Columbia Road, N. W.
Open Evenings

Phones Cleve 0534-0535
Service to Your Home
"PARKWAY"
CLEANERS and DYERS
PROMPT SERVICE
5010 CONN. AVE. CHEVY CHASE, D. C.
Vacation Cleaning—Prompt Service to help add to your enjoyment.

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

D. Moses & Co.
THE BEST PLACE TO SHOP AFTER ALL
New Arrivals in Ready-to-Wear
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

Buckingham & Flippin
Diamonds, Silverware and Jewelry of all kinds of the Best Make and Quality
REPAIR WORK A SPECIALTY
919 MAIN STREET

Crutchfield's
CLEANERS and DYERS
For Quick and Efficient Service Call
Phone 505—506—664

WHITE STAR STEAM LAUNDRY
Try Our Finished Family Service
Our Blanket Service Is Wonderful
Lynchburg, Virginia

ADAMS & COBBS
The
"Sta-Kleen Store"
618 MAIN ST., LYNCHBURG

NEWPORT NEWS

NACHMAN'S
THE SHOPPING CENTER
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.
Visit OUR BEACH SHOP
ON THIRD FLOOR
Featuring everything new and smart in bathing suits and accessories for a SPLASHING TIME!

You'll Find Quality and Value at
PENDER STORES
Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under "Norfolk" next Monday

BRADLEY
Knitted Outerwear
The Broadway Department Store, Inc.
That GOOD GULF GAS *and* SERVICE STATION
Washing—Polishing—Greasing
Simonizing a Specialty
Phone 2560-W for Road Service
I. E. BANE, Prop.
Buxton Ave. at 25th Street

WARWICK FARMS DAIRY
"Milk That's Good for Babies"
E. L. MILLNER, Owner
3110 VIRGINIA AVE. Phone 2288

Broadway Shoe Store
Walk-Over and W. B. Coon Shoes
3916 WASHINGTON AVENUE

BARCLAY & SONS
Jewelers
"Ye Waverly Gifte Shoppe"

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS (Continued)

SQUIBB'S
DENTAL CREAM
FALCONER'S
Try Our Candies and Soft Drinks

W. T. EUBANK
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
Agent A.B.C. Oil Burner
3101 Jefferson Avenue Phone 2333

NORFOLK

TOKALON SHOP
Specializing in Ladies' Hosiery, Lingerie, Bags, Jewelry and Novelties

HARRELL-BEAMAN CO.
Incorporated

The J. Newton
FLORISTS
111 W. FREEMASON ST. Phone 24543
Member Florists' Telegraph Delivery

HORNER'S
Cleaners and Dyers
Phone 22264 745 Raleigh Ave.

RICHMOND

Goodrich Silvertown
Inc.
2700 W. BROAD Dial 5-1795
A Scientific Service for Every Car
AIR CONTAINERS! Ask about them!
H. M. BURROUGHS, Manager

HOFHEIMER'S
Reliable Shoes
PRICED MODERATELY
For the little tots and grown-ups.
Complete line of Gotham Gold Stripe Silk Stockings.
417 E. Broad St. and Broad at Third Sts.
RICHMOND, VA.

F. W. Dabney & Co.
(Broad at Fifth)
Shoes for the Entire Family
LAIRD-SCHOBER CO.
Shoes for Women

BROOKS TRANSFER & STORAGE CO., Inc.
8-12 S. Linden Street Richmond, Va.
Local and Long-Distance Moving

We Appreciate Your Patronage
The Young Men's Shop
713 East Broad St.

PRINTING
T. S. LEAKE 6 So. 6th St.
Ran. 391
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

J. FRANK JONES
Interior Furnishings
4th at Grace Mad. 1243
Richmond, Va.

"CANADA DRY"
West End Market
117 N. Robinson
Richmond
Dial 50149

F. F. APT
FLORIST 218 N. Second Phone Ran. 1617
Cut Flowers, Plants, etc.

Eclipse Laundry
1519 W. MAIN
Dial 5-4387—5-4388

Westinghouse
Everything Electrical
W. H. JENKS
308 E. Grace Dial 56365

Ewarts Cafeteria
112 N. FIFTH Mad. 4159
(opp. John Marshall Hotel)
Excellent Food at moderate prices

THE HAMMOND COMPANY
FLORISTS
SECOND AT GRACE ST.
OUR ONLY STORE
Phones 2-4713—2-4714

INSURANCE
All Lines
THE DAVENPORT INSURANCE CORPORATION
1113 E. Main Tel. Mad. 1733

COAL, COKE *and* WOOD
Sam'l H. Cottrell & Son
1103 W. MARSHALL Dial-59137

Weiler Service Station
Amoco Gas
Allen Ave. at Broad Blvd. 4581

BONCILLA BEAUTY SHOP
(HOTEL RICHMOND)
Permanent Waving Shampooing
Marcel Waving

VIRGINIA

RICHMOND (Continued)

High Quality but Not High Priced
JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E BROAD ST
Men's Apparel
—Kuppenheimer Clothes
—Heywood Shoes
—Knox Hats
Women's Apparel
Townfield and Goldex Tailored Wear.

Makes a Lovely Gift
SCHWARZSCHILD'S
Silver—Jewelry
China—Glass
SECOND AT BROAD STREET

Charming Guest Home
1618 MONUMENT AVE. BLD. 3458
Large Airy Rooms with or without Bath.
MEAL SERVICE—(SPECIALTY—75-Cent Dinner)

ROANOKE

PROPST CHILDRESS SHOE CO. Inc.
Home of
Matrix and Foot Saver Shoes
Designed to give comfort and the smartest of style

Hancock-Clay Company
INCORPORATED
Jefferson Street at Franklin Road
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA
Today's low prices further emphasize the fact that Hancock's is really "THE BEST PLACE TO SHOP AFTER ALL."

B. FORMAN SONS
Correct Dress for Women
418 SO. JEFFERSON STREET
BOXLEY BUILDING

CALDWELL SITES CO.
Booksellers, Stationers, and Office Outfitters
Radios and Electrical Refrigerators
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

Colonial-American National Bank
Roanoke, Virginia
4% Paid on Savings

McPhee Motor Company
Incorporated
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Salem Avenue at Fourth Street
Roanoke, Va.
Phone 1900

FALLON, *Florist*
Fine Cut Flowers
ROANOKE, VA.
Phone 1687 210 S. Jefferson St.

Little Jack Horner Shop
101 W. CAMPBELL AVENUE
The Ideal Shopping Place for Children from Infancy to Fourteen Years

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

ODORLESS OILLESS
Nu WAY
DRY CLEANING
Phone Cap. (13) Thirteen
"Unlucky for Dirt"

McKEE CAFETERIA
with
Special Dining Room for Banquets or Parties.
NOT OPEN SUNDAYS
908 QUARRIER STREET

KANAWHA FARM DAIRY
Capitol 55 F 12
CHARLESTON, W. VA.

OLDER'S
Fife Street Shoe Shop
706-710 FIFE STREET
Phone Capitol 5629

CLARKSBURG

JULY!
Parsons-Souders
LOW POINT SALES

ANDERSON'S
THE STATE'S LARGEST RESTAURANT
407 Main Street
F. H. JOHNSON, Mgr.

HUNTINGTON

Bradshaw-Diehl Company
10TH STREET and 3RD AVENUE
HUNTINGTON'S MODERN DEPT. STORE

HENRY SHOE COMPANY
915 FOURTH AVENUE
FASHION SHOES of QUALITY

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON (Continued)

Farmer's
Phone 7171 814 SIXTH AVE.
SHANK'S OIL CO.
Grateful for patronage, delivers free when in distress and out of gas.
We carry Kelly-Springfield Tires
Phone 23394

INSURANCE
The G. DON MILLER INSURANCE CO.
Day and Night Bank Building
Huntington 4141
Parkersburg 600
Charleston 7600
BLACK and WHITE CABS

WHEELING

HOMESTEAD INN
Under New Management
SPECIAL HOME COOKED LUNCHES AND DINNERS
Open Sundays 12 to 8:00 P. M.
Cor. 13th and Eoff St. Wheeling, W. Va.
Mr. & Mrs. D. M. Franey, Proprietors

"CANADA DRY"
Pale Ginger Ale
Wheeling Candy Kitchen
For Homemade Candies, Ice Cream and Light Lunches
1433 MARKET STREET

OVERSEAS

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS WANTED, spare time, sell cut lengths dress materials, serve suitings, shoes. No outlay. Sale or return. Good commission. Edmondson. 10 Hope Street, Bradford.

ARTICLED PUPILS

SOLICITORS in London have vacancy for ARTICLED CLERK. Premium required. Box -394, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

ARTISTS

TO picture lovers, landscapes, flowers, studies of children in oils and water colours. MISS VERA BRIDGE (Exhibitor R. I.). Penthryn, Camberley, Surrey.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

LIMOUSINE CAR—Any period or distance undertaken; terms very moderate; owner driver. WOOLF, 59 St. Augustines Ave., Croydon (London). Phone Croydon 2503.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

COLLINGHAM COURT PRIVATE HOTEL 13 Collingham Road, London, S. W. 5. Just off Cromwell Road; within easy reach of shops, etc.; perfect quiet at night; from £3.3.0. Frobisher 6179. MRS. L. ROBINSON.

CUMBERLAND HOUSE HOTEL
51 & 53 Earls Court Sq. London, S. W. 5
Pleasantly situated, comfortable, convenient, good food, hot and cold water. Bed & breakfast 6/6. Per day 10/6. Residents from 2½ gns. Magnificent public rooms, billiards. Readers of this paper welcome. Phone Flaxman 0870. Write for tariff.

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Queen Anne's Lace

(Wild Carrot)

QUEEN Anne's Lace is an example of the axiom that familiarity breeds contempt, for, notwithstanding its attractiveness, it often becomes a troublesome weed. Although only biennial (persisting two years) it manages to flourish through drought and damp, sending its "wild carrot" roots deep into the ground to resist surface cultivation.

It is propagated by numerous seeds which develop from a delicate flat flower head of lacelike pattern—whence its descriptive name. Like numerous other European flowers, this one has become well established in North America, and may now be seen about roadsides, fields and waste places across the eastern part of the United States.

When fully opened the white flower head is held high on a hollow, rough stem. The wheel is composed of several parts on short stems, each cluster frequently having for its center a violet floret, contrasting sharply with the otherwise white bloom. After maturity the head begins to tighten its rays until it shapes itself in the form of a nest.

The compound, yellow-green leaves, particularly those near the base, are finely cut and seem peculiarly suited to the dainty flower. A strong, flat odor attends the bloom, and attracts many insects, butterflies and moths from June until September, all in search of the nectar contained in each little five-parted flower.

Mountain parsley is similar in form, but it is of a burnt orange color, and grows on higher ground.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Memorial, commemoration (Mrs. I. T.)—Note the difference between the *e*'s! In *me-mo'-ri-al* the *e* is as in descent (all the initial quality of the long *e* as in key, but not allowed to "vanish"), *o* long as in old, *i* as in *it*, *a* as in *account*. In the other word, pronounced *com-mem-o-ray'-shun* (secondary accent on the second syllable), the *e* is short; first *o* as in connect, second as in obey. (The first three vowels in *com-mem'-o-rate* are like those in "commemoration," but the accent being lifted from the syllable containing the *a*, this vowel, while it has the opening value of the long *a*, is not sustained and sounds as in preface.)

Shekinah (R. W.)—Pronounced *She-ki'-nah*, with *e* as in descent, *i* as in ice, *a* as in *sofa*.

Sacramentum (F. R.)—This Latin word—pronounced *sak-ra-men'-tum* (secondary stress on first syllable), with first *a* as in *hat*, second as in *sofa*, *e* as in mend, *u* as in *up*—from which we derive our word "sacrament," goes back through *sacrare*, "to dedicate, consecrate," to *sacer*, "holy."

Oft, often—The *o* takes a medial sound between the *o* in odd and that in orb. The *o* in *soft* is a good example. The *t* in the second word is elided in pronunciation, *of'-n*.

Brevities

Humorist: In a music hall recently a magician evoked loud applause by making the orchestra saxophonist disappear. Then he spoilt the whole thing by bringing the fellow back again.

Roanoke Times: The ambition of some people is to get distance on the radio, while what others long for above everything else is distance from it.

Detroit News: We're the type of mechanic who oils up the hinges on the car doors to relieve the rattle of loose tools under the rear seat.

Punch: A watchmaker of Ryton is said to have been collecting bagpipes all his life. It is a fine humanitarian idea, but we would remind him that there are hundreds of these things still loose about the country.

A Quotation for Today

LEISURE will always be found by persons who know how to employ their time; those who want time are the people who do nothing.
—MADAME ROLAND.

In Lighter Vein

Four Feet

A much-excited individual rushed into the county tax office and complained that he had been wrongly charged $2 for keeping a goat.

The clerk, however stoutly maintained that the charge was correct, calmly presenting a copy of the tax regulation and pointing out the following clause:

"For all property bounding and abutting on the highway, 50 cents per foot."

Dropped the "H"

"Yes," said Hawkins, who had purchased some old silver at an auction, "this is the old Hawkins family plate."

"Indeed!" exclaimed his guest. "But surely this is an 'A' engraved on it."

"Is it? Oh-er-yes, of course! The original 'Awkinses were English, you know!"—*Pathfinder.*

Passing Show

Betty: "How Did Mamma Find Out You Didn't Really Take a Bath?"
Billy: "I Forgot to Wet the Soap."

Do You Know That—

Mr. Hoover is the first President of the United States to have a telephone installed on his desk?

A meter is 3.2800833 feet?

Despite depression talk, more Americans traveled abroad in 1930 than in 1929?

The Empire State Building in New York City, the tallest structure in the world, will accommodate between 20,000 and 25,000 persons?

Approximately 21 pounds of milk are required to make a pound of butter?

The investment in oil lands, wells, equipment and facilities in the United States amounts to $12,000,000,000?

There are now more than 2,000,000,000 human beings on the earth?

The brink of Niagara Falls has moved back at the rate of a quarter of a mile every 1000 years?

For the Scrapbook

The Old Book Trick

OPEN a book at random and select any word in the first 10 lines, and within 10 words from the beginning of the line. Mark the word.

Now double the number of the page.

Multiply the sum by five.

Add 20.

Add the number of the line you have selected.

Add five.

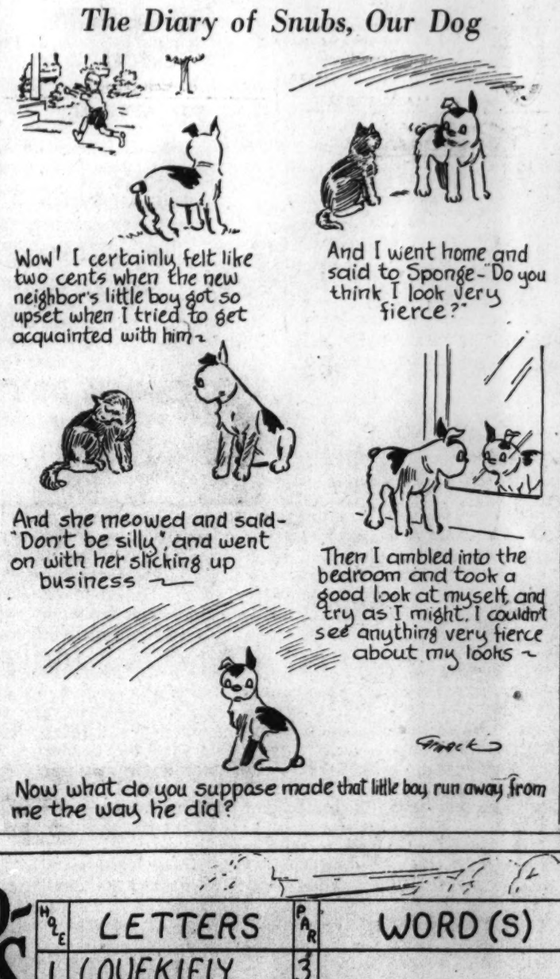
Multiply the sum by 10.

Add the number of the word in the line.

From the sum subtract 250.

The remainder will indicate in the unit (last) column the number of the word; in the "ten" (next to last) column, the number of the line; and the remaining figures the number of the page.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



"I Record, only the Sunny Hours"

Sharing

Little Rock, Ark.

THOSE living in the drought-stricken states have had many opportunities to learn helpful lessons from those about them in regard to giving and sharing with others.

One morning the writer noticed an elderly Negro removing bits from a garbage container in a neighboring yard. She called and asked if he was searching for food, and upon being told that he was she invited him to come and let her give him something fresh and hot. She prepared a hearty breakfast and he received it gratefully.

Within a few minutes she paused from her work to step to the back door to see if he desired more, and was astonished to see him dividing his breakfast with two dirty little dogs.

She asked if they belonged to him and was told that they were his "two best friends."

She remarked that she had given him a rather hearty meal but if he was hungry enough to eat from a garbage can it was barely enough for himself without dividing with two hungry little dogs.

The Negro replied that they had come hundreds of miles with him as he searched for work and that he always divided with them. To quote his words, "Yes, Ma'am, I don't get too little to divide with them—we shares and shares alike. We've come all the way from Oklahoma on 10 cents a day, five for them and five for me. They loves me and Ah looks out for them. Ah doesn't like to ask the white folks for food for three, so Ah just gets what Ah can find out of the garbage cans. When Ah eats, they eats."

Additional food was gladly given him, not only for himself but for his two friends, and the writer was further impressed to see him give them only the amount of food he felt it would take to appease their hunger and he selected a like amount for himself. The remainder he carefully wrapped in a paper, remarking that it would serve as an evening meal.

As the Negro trudged down the alley, with his two friends romping about him in a happy, trustful manner, she thought again of his words, "But not too little to divide—we shares and shares alike"; and she considered also the lesson in economy which she had witnessed and wondered how many would have indulged in eating all they received instead of being satisfied with just enough.

SYNONYM GOLF

No. 46
Winner:
T. C. ROGERS, Westfield, N. J.

Hole	Word	Par	Synonym	Strokes
1.	Beseech	3	Beg	3
2.	Manly	4	Male	4
3.	Glamour	4	Obi	3
4.	Urge	3	Bid	3
5.	Inspect	3	Eye-I	1
6.	Decorate	5	Deck	4
7.	Features	4	Eye-I	1
8.	Paramount	5	Top	3
9.	League	4	Bee-B	1
10.	Antagonist	3	Foe	3
11.	Benevolent	4	Kind	4
12.	Carve	3	Hew	3
13.	Embosom	4	Hug	3
14	Imbue	3	Dye	3
15.	Stolid	4	Dim	3
16.	Abundant	4	Big	3
17.	Particle	3	Bit	3
18.	Nothing	4	Nil	3
		67		51

NOTES: (3) compare (in Webster's New International) Glamour n.1 and 2nd Obi n.1; (7) see (ibid.) Eye n. 2b; (8) Standard Dictionary's Top a. does not regard this use as colloquial.

A card of 47 was turned in by a synonym golfer in Stamford, Conn., and was the lowest score received; but "Dick Shunary" couldn't find authority for "big" on hole 3—although a number of scores had the word!

Now try your hand at Golf-o-grams.

GOLF-O-GRAMS

No. 2

Hole	LETTERS	PAR	WORD(S)
1	LOUEKIFIY	3	
2	AGSEIHMTEHT	3	
3	TAEFEROEGAP	2	
4	ROTIDEDLUOW	2	
5	ETAICERPPA	2	
6	MORFOUYDAROW	4	
7	GINDNESNEHW	2	
8	ROCESRINOYU	3	
9	NOITARBELEC	2	
		23	Score ___

RULES: The letters shown for each hole are to be used in forming words, which should be written in the designated space. Each word counts as a stroke, and each letter left over counts a stroke. For example, on hole 5, the par is given as 2. If you used the letters in making the words CAPPER and ATE you would have the letter I left over—three strokes. Forming the words PIRATE and CAPE gives you the hole in two strokes, or par. APPRECIATE, however, uses all the letters in one word—a hole-in-one!

Try to equal—or beat—par. And tabulate your score. If you beat par send in your score and list of words to the Feature Editor. The lowest score and list of words will be published with the winner's name two weeks from today. Be sure to put down the number.

"Dick Shunary" is also the "pro" on this course, and you may verify your word-strokes with his aid. No slang, obsolete, colloquial, or foreign words are acceptable. Abbreviations are also barred in GOLF-O-GRAMS.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 6, 1931

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Tasks for Four Secretaries

IN THE midst of the discussion of the German moratorium, with business opinion alternating between high optimism and dull pessimism, accordingly as France seems ready to approve or reject the proposal, public sentiment in the United States should not wholly forget that the world is moving on toward the time for the general conference on disarmament.

President Hoover has undertaken at precisely the right moment, and with great sagacity, to effect the stabilization of business by extending a helping hand to the nation which of all others is most in need of help. The response thus far to his endeavors, incomplete though it may be, has been both gratifying and convincing as to the merit of his plan. But with Germany tided over her present difficulties, with the apprehension removed from the mind of the business community that because of a cataclysm in that country the rest of the world may be plunged into a financial abyss, there still remains the question whether or not a check is going to be put to exaggerated military expenditures.

The people of the United States feel strongly on this subject. It will be remembered that many in a position to command public attention for their utterances have urged that some proviso for disarmament should accompany the overtures of the United States for the reduction and postponement of debt payments. It was not entirely pleasing to American opinion at the very height of this discussion to have Ramsay MacDonald quietly point out that of all the nations of the world Great Britain alone had reduced its expenditures for military and naval budgets in the last year, and that the United States showed the highest ratio of increase in expenditures for armament.

Germany, still governed by the provisions of the Versailles Treaty, and Russia are the only great nations of the world not spending more for military purposes today than they did prior to 1914. American expenditures for such purposes are 161 per cent higher than prior to the war and are continually increasing. The British armament expenditures, according to the Premier, are but 43 per cent above the 1914 level and are steadily going down. As an earnest promoter of the general conference for disarmament, the United States must correct this illogical and indefensible position unless it is to incur the ridicule of the civilized world.

President Hoover is endeavoring in every way to check these mounting expenditures. Whether bureaucracy backing militarism is going to be too strong for him is yet to be proved. But it seems vital to the success of the conference now set for Geneva in February that the United States should enter it with a record of at least the stabilization of military expenditures and not one of steadily mounting costs. Perhaps when the Secretaries of the Treasury and of State have accomplished their present mission for the relief of Germany, the distinguished Secretaries of War and of the Navy might be called upon to busy themselves further with relief to the American taxpayer from increasing expenditures in their departments.

Fascist Philosophy

IT IS a favorite pursuit of political historians to trace down the philosophical foundations of Fascism. Essentially a man of action, Benito Mussolini in the first days of his power would probably have disdained these intellectual researches. He very likely would have said that pre-Fascist Italy had to produce something anti-democratic in the place of a democracy which had been overcome with political and economic malaise. That this was Fascism was perhaps because he was Mussolini!

But, like every newcomer on the political stage, he soon began to attend to his antecedents. He exhumed the glory that was Rome. And his admirers and followers started a quest for a philosophic background which should also have a pedigree, perhaps not so deeply rooted in the past as ancient Rome, but anterior to the anti-democratic reaction of the post-war years. Mussolini himself is helping them by issuing periodical dicta on his theory of government. His latest formula appears in Le Journal, of Paris: "Everything within the state, nothing outside the state, nothing against the state."

In other words, the state is absolute. It is so all-important that the individual does not count save for his part in supplying a unit without which the whole could not be formed. After thus doing his duty, he sheds any further significance he can, which is absorbed, together with his liberty, by the state.

Many of the historians trace this superglorification of the state to Hegel, the philosopher of pre-war Germany. In Hegel's state there was equally no room for free citizens. "The state is the realized ethical idea. . . . This substantive unity is its own motive and absolute end. . . . This end has the highest right over the individual, whose highest duty in turn is to be a member of the state." Mussolini in German dress!

Unlike the Bolsheviks, who still toy with the idea of making governments over in their own image, Mussolini is not interested in the spread of Fascism beyond Italy's borders. He grants that absolutism may not be suitable for other peoples. He knows democracies instinctively turn from it. Theirs is the philosophy, not of Hegel, but of James Russell Lowell: "All free governments, whatever their name, are in reality governments by public opinion, and it is on the quality of this opinion that their prosperity depends."

Every country, it is said, gets the government it deserves. Should we not better say that every country gets the government suited to its own genius? And is it not possible that even Mussolini must seek support in public opinion? Therefore, the necessity for a Fascist philosophy.

Safety at Sea

ALONG with other maritime nations, Canada is moving to bring into legal effect some far-reaching international measures for safety at sea. The progress in marine radio transmission alone since the last international convention on aids to maritime safety made it desirable to hold another convention in 1929. Safety of navigation is being promoted also in other directions, including stability in the designing of ships, more adequate lifeboat and buoyant appliances generally, and the maintenance of the north Atlantic patrol for reporting icebergs and destroying derelicts.

Representatives of the maritime nations met again in 1930 to reach an international agreement respecting the load lines of ships. Enterprise on the ocean paths of commerce has been greatly extended in the approximately fifty years since Samuel Plimsoll led the movement in the British Parliament for the protection of the lives of sailors by establishing a legal load limit on merchant ships. The twelve-inch ring painted plainly on the sides of ships, with an eighteen-inch horizontal line through the center to mark the deep-loading limit, has come to be accepted internationally. It is appropriately known as the Plimsoll line.

As the result of the London conventions in 1929 and 1930, legislation has been drafted for ratification by the leading maritime nations to secure uniform practice and regulations for safety at sea. The conventions do not apply to ships plying on the Great Lakes, but doubtless Canada and the United States will follow up the broader international agreement with equally desirable provisions for the safety of shipping on this inland water expanse. Almost every year in the late autumn lake shipping is subject to very severe weather.

With July 1, 1932, as the agreed time to bring these international marine regulations generally into effect, and one year later for the international load-line convention, the Canadian Parliament is acting with commendable dispatch in passing the necessary legislation this session. Other nations no doubt are taking similar legislative steps. It should mean a notable raising of the standard of maritime safety.

Commodity Prices and Good Times

THE reverberations of President Hoover's proposal for a world debt holiday have not stopped with the money markets and stock markets. With an estimated gain in security values on the New York Stock Exchange of $8,000,000,000 to $10,000,000,000, it is not unlikely that the gains in the securities markets of the world have aggregated $15,000,000,000. What is equally, if not more, important is the rejuvenating effect on commodity prices. Whatever theories economists may emphasize as to the cause and remedy for unsatisfactory business conditions, there is substantial agreement that a rising trend in the price of staple commodities would do more than any one other thing to quicken the processes of trade and industry. Already there has been a notable rise in the prices of wheat, corn, cotton, copper, lead, tin, zinc, silk, rubber and hides.

This rise need occasion no alarm to the great body of American consumers. It is the first general advance since the fall of 1929, and is a needed reversal from conditions under which producers could hardly make a new dollar for an old one. Where agriculture and industry sell their wares for less than replacement costs, there is a steady drain on principal or previously earned surplus until a point is reached where retrenchment, wage cuts, layoffs and dividend omissions necessarily follow.

For a considerable period since the depression began there has been a widespread call for lower prices in the belief that when they fell far enough people would buy and prosperity would ensue. The trouble with this is that it harbors a half truth. Where certain manufactured products had failed to take their share of deflation in comparison with prices of raw commodities, the eventual reduction was salutary. But where price reduction went too far it cut off the buying power of producers. Now a rise has been in progress for three weeks which has brought Professor Fisher's index of wholesale prices up from 69.7 cents to 70.6 cents, and heavy ordering for goods has followed.

The English economist, J. M. Keynes, now visiting the United States, feels that the American public does not sufficiently appreciate the seriousness of the commodity price situation. He asserts prices should be raised; that where there is a disparity between manufactured goods and raw material prices, there should be a leveling up process, not a leveling down. This opinion accords with the recent resolution of the National Foreign Trade Council, which designated a recovery in prices as "an all-important constructive force which our trade and industry need," and asserted that "general business recovery and the preservation of present wage standards are contingent upon a stabilization of prices at a level affording a fair margin of profit."

From an international standpoint, a commodity price rise would be of inestimable value to debtors, who at the present level must repay dollar debts with 30 per cent more of goods than they would have had to pay four or five years ago. Rising prices accrue to the advantage of debtors, while a falling price trend makes it more difficult for them to pay their loans. Then, too, the long decline has caused severe strain to the world's credit machinery, as is seen in bank failures, defaults, and shrinkage in security and real estate values. Since the modern world is so closely interrelated, the commodity price level has become an exceedingly important social factor. Anything which fosters stabilization at levels profitable to industry is an important contribution to the making of "good times."

True Patriotism

IT is most significant that an important mission of international good will should be conducted by an organization whose chief aim is promotion of respect for a national flag. A group of young people, representing American youth organizations with a total membership of more than 20,000,000, under the sponsorship of the United States Flag Association, has just arrived in London, and was received cordially by the Lord Mayor and representatives of British youth societies.

The mission, a spokesman explained, has as its twofold purpose the strengthening of amicable relations between Britain and the United States, and the enlistment of British youths in a world friendship movement.

Considerable weight is added to such a project when it is backed by a national patriotic organization. Such a group, it might be supposed, would tend toward narrow nationalism. That it seeks a wider goal indicates a changing conception of the meaning of patriotism.

An American girl, speaking to her British hosts, said: "We girls of the United States are determined that when we grow to womanhood our influence will be for love of our country and for peace and friendship toward all others." Here is expressed simply but pointedly a true definition of patriotism. Love for one's own country and friendship for all others. That should satisfy both the nationalist and the internationalist.

Col. James A. Moss, president-general of the flag association, declared he was under no illusion that universal friendship could be achieved by a few such visits. He hopes, however, that the movement will grow.

The importance attached to this occasion and the enthusiasm expressed, with the considerable momentum already gained, augur well for the movement. A generation whose task it will be to decide between war and peace has defined patriotism and internationalism without a conflict between the two. In this matter older people may well let the children lead them.

Bringing the Country to Town

HERR ROSENAUER, a distinguished Viennese architect who has built thousands of workmen's flats in Vienna, has recently inspected many of the crowded slum areas in England and Scotland. The advice which he offers to the British is that the population should not be transported to new houses in suburbs, but be accommodated in blocks of flats in the city. In other words—do not "bring the town into the country, but bring the country into the town."

When the pressure of population in a given area becomes too great, obviously there are two methods of relief. It may expand outward, or it may expand upward. But population may be of two kinds—a day-time population working in offices, and a night-time population sleeping at home. The problems for the two are not the same. For the former it may be, and often is, of first-rate importance that it should be close to the great banking, shipping and commercial centers; and sometimes natural features impose further limitations, New York, for instance, being on an island, and Vienna, as Herr Rosenauer says, having "a kind of belt round the city which prevents building outward."

New York long ago began to solve the problem of its office population down town by building upward. It had no other choice. And in many cases it found it convenient to adopt the same plan in providing for its residential inhabitants uptown. But, in general, the needs of a residential population are quite different from those of the same people in their working hours. Fresh, sweet air is desirable. There is much to be said for an individual garden, however small. In providing homes for people to live in one must remember the leisure moments of the workers, and all the time of the children and of most of the women. An expanding residential population should be in a place where there is room to build commodious schools, churches, lecture halls and clubs, and it should have easy access to playing fields and the open country. These are human considerations, which the architect, concerned principally with bricks, mortar, and timber, is apt to overlook.

Herr Rosenauer doubtless would reply that some people must be at work early in the morning, sweeping office floors, or cleaning the city streets. It is obvious that there are cases of workers for whom it is a real hardship to be removed far from their place of occupation, and for them the architect's services should be welcomed, when he offers to build homelike apartments and "bring the country into the town."

But this method should be the exception, and not the rule. Great progress is being made in transportation, and better means of transportation afford the real solution for city workers.

Editorial Notes

The Fuyokai, or Woman's World, of Japan, recently published a list of "Dont's for Husbands" as modern as any laid down by Western wives. To illustrate:

No matter how much you love your wife, don't fail to give her a vacation from you now and then.
If she happens to look pretty, don't forget to tell her so.
Don't reprimand her bitterly when she has simply forgotten to sew a missing button on your clothes.
Never lie to your wife.
Remember that your wife has the right to an opinion, too.

Apparently, Eastern women as well as their Western sisters believe that husbands can do nicely with a little training every so often.

Crime news not seen in the tabloids: The average prison population in England and Wales has decreased almost 50 per cent since 1913.

Sound films can be credited with removing the conversation from the seats to the stages of the movie theaters.

At least one crop seems unaffected by weather conditions, that of antiques for tourists

The Glory That Was St. Petersburg

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN

LENINGRAD

TWO of the most magnificent and significant views in Russia are to be had from bridges. Standing on the Stone Bridge and looking down the Moscow River, one catches the full medieval barbaric splendor of the Kremlin, where churches and palaces are screened by frowning crenelated and turreted battlements. Here one thinks instinctively of the old "Moscovsky Rus," of Russia as it was in the dim days before Peter the Great transferred the capital to the new city to which he gave his name, of the Russia whose tumults and intrigues and religious ecstasies have been so admirably preserved in Moussorgsky's epic operas, "Boris Godounoff" and "Khovanstchina."

From the bridge which leads over the Neva near the Winter Palace in Leningrad one has an equally fine prospect, more varied, however, and of a quite different character. While a fresh breeze blows in over the frozen river from the Gulf of Finland, one sees on one side the high golden spire of the Admiralty, which symbolizes the soaring naval ambitions of Peter the Great, and one side of the Winter Palace, where broken windows are still memorials to the shelling on the historic 7th of November, 1917, when the Bolshevik Revolution conquered.

On the opposite side of the river one can see the university and the large imposing building of the Academy of Sciences, which celebrated the 200th anniversary of its establishment six years ago. Looking up the river one sees another spire, marking the historic fortress-dungeon of Peter and Paul, and a mosque, built by the pre-war Government in honor of Russia's Muhammadan subjects. With its warm southern blue tiles, it seems incongruous in this northern city.

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The massive pile of St. Isaac's Cathedral; the Kazan Cathedral, with its colonnade of Corinthian pillars in imitation of St. Peter's, in Rome; the Senate Square, where the conscious revolutionary struggle against Tsarism may be said to have begun, in 1825, with the uprising of the Decabristi; the great artistic collections of the Hermitage and the Russian Museum—these are not far away. Here, as when one looks at the Kremlin, one sees history embodied in monuments, but history of a different kind. If Moscow suggests the Asiatic element in Russian history, this city, which, after a war-time alteration of name from St. Petersburg to Petrograd, is now called Leningrad, suggests the other current in the Russian historical stream, the effort to reach out to Europe, to absorb European culture, art and natural science.

Most foreign visitors who come through Leningrad to Moscow are depressed by the former city. The reason for this depression lies not so much in any great difference in the physical upkeep of the cities as in the much sharper sense of contrast which one feels in Leningrad. The dinginess of many of the buildings, the absence of dashing uniforms and handsome gowns, the lack of motor traffic, the drab appearance of the crowds—all these things stand out much more clearly against the European and metropolitan background of Leningrad.

The old glory and glitter of St. Petersburg vanished, most probably forever, amid the revolutionary storm of 1917 and succeeding years. This is not to say that Leningrad is a stagnant or decaying city. Like the whole Soviet Union under the Five-Year Plan, it is hard at work on short rations, and the factories in the outlying districts of the city are turning out a considerable share of the machines which are needed for the accomplishment of the plan. This year, for the first time, the Leningrad port was kept open throughout the winter months in order to facilitate that growing trade between Russia and the outside world which has aroused so much heated discussion abroad.

During the civil war Leningrad was especially badly off in the matter of food supply, and its population sank to less than half the pre-war figure; now it has more than 2,000,000 inhabitants and has exceeded its pre-war population. Leningrad was formerly envied by Moscow as a place where some people might hope to have apartments of four or five rooms; now it is becoming increasingly crowded.

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Strolling along Leningrad's great central boulevard, the former Nevsky Prospekt, now renamed "25th of October," in honor of the old-style date of the Bolshevik revolution, one is struck by the amount of foodstuffs and fruit displayed in shop windows. However, these attractive delicacies lose their appeal to some extent when they are priced. A pound of raisins costs three rubles (nominally $1.50); an orange a ruble and a half (75 cents); and so on down the line with chickens, butter and other things which may be bought freely, but at what are euphemistically called "commercial prices."

This system of selling those articles of food which are not included in the meager daily ration at very high prices also exists in Moscow, but somehow it strikes the eye more forcibly in Leningrad, perhaps because the shops are more concentrated on the central boulevard. It extracts from the population some of the money which is so much more plentiful than goods in Russia. At the same time, since official cost-of-living estimates do not reckon with the commercial prices, but only with the moderate fixed prices of the frugal and uninteresting things which are doled out on ration cards, it is possible for orthodox Communist statisticians to make the claim that real wages are rising and that there is no undue accentuation of living costs.

In the square outside the main Leningrad railroad station, opposite the new, clean, but quite undistinguished looking hotel, which has been built for the accommodation of the hosts of tourists who are expected to visit Leningrad this summer, there is a squat, heavy, equestrian statue of Tsar Alexander III. Instead of tearing down this statue, the Communists inscribed on it some lines by the proletarian poet, Demian Byedny, to the effect that the statue is allowed to remain as a scarecrow and a symbol of the people's hatred for the Tsarist family. One cannot think of the beautiful public buildings of Leningrad as scarecrows. Yet they seem out of joint with the present times, and perhaps they will cast an atmosphere of brooding melancholy until the memories with which they are associated have worn away.

Notes From Cape Town

Business Men Face Facts

ALTHOUGH South Africa's trade figures for the first four months of the year show a fall of £2,000,000 in exports and £4,500,000 in imports, business and financial authorities have received them with a calm seriousness which proves that South Africa now holds no fond illusions about the depression, but is quietly yet determinedly cutting its coat according to its cloth. There is general satisfaction in the knowledge that the Union is better off than many other countries at the present time, and that with the gold-mining industry as a shield, any pessimism for the immediate future is unjustifiable.

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Speaking In The Dark

The Earl of Clarendon, the new Governor-General, has already endeared himself to South Africans by the keen interest he displays in all aspects of the life of this young nation, by his energy and enthusiasm, and by his never-failing sense of humor. Recently, on the occasion of the Cape Town University students' dinner, while the Earl was speaking, the lights failed and his audience and the paper on which were his notes became invisible. But he continued his speech. Apologizing for the necessary breach in the continuity of what he was saying, the Earl spoke on other subjects and held his audience until candles were brought and by their light he could see his notes and continue his main discourse.

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"Huberta's" End Stirs Protest

The shooting of Huberta, the almost tame hippopotamus, near Peddie, in the Eastern Province, aroused such widespread indignation that the matter was raised in the House of Assembly. For more than a year Huberta had roamed at will throughout Natal and the Eastern Province and had been responsible for many amusing and occasionally rather alarming situations. Stories of her incursions into farmyards, gardens, and on one memorable night the market square of Port St. John, were retailed with gusto by the newspapers until the nomadic pachyderm had come to be regarded as a national figure. The hue and cry that followed her destruction led to the prosecution of four farmers who were charged under an act of 1899 with shooting prohibited game, or alternatively under a Cape ordinance of 1930 with killing royal game without a license. They were each fined £25 and severely censured by the magistrate.

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Clara Butt's World Tour

The visit of Dame Clara Butt, the famous English singer, and her husband, J. G. M. Kennerley Rumford, to South Africa represented the last stage of a concert tour that has lasted eighteen months and will have taken them 50,000 miles round the world by the time they reach their English home again in August.

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Kinship Binds Two Countries

The early history of the Cape of Good Hope is so closely linked up with that of the Dutch East Indies that the recent inauguration of a regular steamship service between the two countries has a sentimental as well as a commercial interest. In the days of Van Riebeek and of several of the governors who followed him from Holland, the Cape was actually governed from Java, where the Dutch East India Company had their colonial headquarters. At that time, of course, the Indiamen called regularly at the growing settlement in Africa, but during the vicissitudes that followed the British occupation, trade between the two countries gradually fell off until, at the close of the eighteenth century, it was practically nonexistent. The resumption is due to the enterprise of the Koninklyke Paketvaart Line, whose new service has been welcomed by the Union Minister of Railways and Harbors, C. W. Malan. "Dutch South Africa," he said, "felt a bond of kinship with the white population of the Dutch Indies, but they also looked upon the development of trade between the two countries as a matter of the greatest practical importance."

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Cheaper Petrol Follows Bill

The extra tax of 3d. (6 cents) a gallon on petrol, which was one of the burdens imposed by the new budget, led to a most bewildering series of fluctuations in the retail price. All over the country the tax was immediately passed on to the consumer, but so insistent was the outcry that A. P. J. Fourie, Ministe of Mines and Industries, hurriedly drafted a measure which was introduced into Parliament under the title of the Unlawful Determination of Prices Bill. The result has been that not merely has the extra impost been withdrawn from the consumer, but in some cases the price of petrol has been reduced below the former scale, which varied from 2s. at the coast to 2s. 9d. in the distant parts of the hinterland.

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Education In School and Home

An unofficial examination of a group of boys who had just left school and were offering themselves for employment to the Juvenile Affairs Board revealed such a surprising lack of general knowledge that the system of education in Cape Town's primary schools came in for a considerable amount of criticism. Prof. M. Botha, Superintendent-General of Education, entered the lists to champion the cause of his schools and their teaching staffs, and emphasized that in a child' education, home life was quite as important a factor as the classroom. It should be remembered, he pointed out, that the schools had the child for only five hours a day and for the rest of the time he was subject to home influence—good or bad. Also, the child went to school when the most important habits of his life had already been formed. The public, he said, was apt to lose sight of the fact that the school was not meant to take the place of the home, but only to assist in the bringing up of future citizens.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, as this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Pegging Commodity Prices

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Brazil tried price stabilisation. Here is one result, as reported in a cablegram to the Chicago Tribune:

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.—The National Coffee Council here today destroyed 594,000 pounds of coffee, excess stocks, by throwing it into the ocean seventeen miles from shore. This method has been approved as more satisfactory than burning or dumping it near the shore. The latter method has led to the coffee being rescued by the poor.

Every attempt to set aside natural economic law has resulted in serious trouble.

During more than a year and a half now the Federal Farm Board has been attempting to set aside natural economic law.

In that period world consumption of American cotton has dropped from 15,076,000 bales annually in 1928-29 to only 5,200,000 bales for the first half of 1930-31, while during the same period the consumption of foreign-grown cotton has relatively increased until now the world consumes more foreign grown than American grown cotton.

In 1928-29 the world consumed only 10,800,000 bales of foreign cotton as compared with 15,076,000 bales of American.

WALTER FERRIS.

New Orleans, La